THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVII.
NUMBER 30.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

Monday, 21st July.

NOT long ago a savant made the discovery that an egg could easily be poisoned by the insertion of a thin wire that would leave no mark on the shell. Until then the Czar had eaten eggs with absolute security; they are sent him in all sorts of mysterious receptacles—sometimes in hat boxes—and they are boiled or converted into omelettes in a little kitchen contiguous to the Czar's study. Here a Parisian cook named Reynaud operates, under the personal superintendence of the Czarina, who goes in and out of the kitchen at all hours, and often prepares a dish with her own hands. The Czar never eats thick soups or thick sauces. His food is meat broiled, but the broth or gravy must always be perfectly clear. The vegetables are served whole, and cut before him with a silver knife. The sugar which he eats with his fruit is also pounded in his sight, and his salt is the common grey salt in large grains, with which it would be impossible to mix arsenic, as could be done with the fine white table salt.

THE Cantonments Act has been passed. It has been directed that the following rules be put in force in all Cantonments in British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment, as the cantonment authority with the concurrence of the District Magistrate may determine, shall be maintained, at the expense wholly or in part of the cantonment fund, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.

3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment; or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority, or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance, not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under Sec. 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure as the cantonment authority may determine.

4. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of a hospital maintained under these rules for the treatment of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder certifies in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering from the disorder, and such person either refuses to go to the hospital or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced such person to be free from the disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

5. If a person having been prohibited under the last foregoing rule from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment remains in or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days for every breach of the said prohibition.

The effects of these mischievous provisions have already become apparent. The *Punjab Times* says: "We do not know if every Cantonment resents the New Cantonment rules relating to contagious diseases as strongly as Rawalpindi, but there can be no mistake as to the sentiments of Pindi-ites. The population of the Sudder Bazar is migrating to the City. All respectable Government employes are leaving one whole street empty, and we are given to understand that the shop-keepers are making arrangements to open out in the City." Our contemporary very pertinently remarks:—'If the Sudder Bazar gets empty, we would like to know where Cantonment Fund will come from to build a hospital!'

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Gladstone is taking considerable interest in Viscount Cross's Indian Councils Bill. He will take part in the discussion, if the measure ever reaches the second reading stage.

LORD REAY spoke strongly in defence of social intercourse between Indians and Europeans in India, at a recent meeting in London. "The more Europeans and Indians mix together," said the late Governor of Bombay, "the more they will appreciate each other, and the former will be the ground-work of British rule. Estrangement causes misunderstanding, is a source of weakness, and retards progress in every direction."

Tuesday, 22nd July.

THE time will soon come when singing will be regarded as one of the great helps to physicians in long continued diseases, more especially in their incipient state. Almost every branch of gymnastics is employed in one way or another by the doctors, but the simple and natural function of singing has not yet received its full need of attention. In Italy, some years ago, statistics were taken which proved that the vocal artists were especially long-lived and healthy, under normal circumstances, while of the brass instrumentalists it was discovered that consumption never claimed a victim among them. Those who have a tendency toward consumption should take easy vocal exercises, no matter how "hollow," thin, and weak their voices may seem to be. They will in time result as times for surpassing any relief afforded by medicine. Vocal practice in moderation is the best system of general gymnastics that can be imagined, many muscles being brought into play that would scarcely be suspected of action in connection with so simple a matter as tone production.

A CURIOUS suggestion is made by the *American Law Review* on the subject of the compulsory retirement of Judges. The writer thinks it would be inexpedient to relieve judges at seventy; he would like to see them attached to their courts, but not bound to do all the every day work. "It would be optional with the pensioned judges, so to speak, to continue to meet and consult with the court, as they should see fit and to take upon themselves the full labour of a judge of the court, or merely to do much limited portion of the work which would otherwise be assigned to them, as they might judge suitable to their health and strength. The learning and experience of the aged judges of such a court are of such great and unquestioned value, that they ought not to be dispensed with as long as they can be retained consistently with the public interests. But their services cannot be retained consistently with the public interests when they become so far disabled by advancing years, from capacity to work, that their continued presence upon the bench prevents its being recruited by the strength of younger men.' There is a great deal in this which is worthy of serious consideration.

THE allowance, that will henceforth be allowed by the Government of India for the publication of texts and translations of Sanskrit and Persian works that may be discovered, will be Rs. 9,000 per annum.

THE following are the probable dates of the Viceroy's cold weather tour:—His Excellency will leave Simla on the 21st of October, and visit Pattialla, leaving on the 24th for Rajputana, where he will halt at Ulwar, Ajmere, Udeypore, Jodhpore, and Jeypore. Arriving at Delhi about the 17th of November, His Excellency will stay there for four days, and then proceed to Agra, where a halt will be made for ten days, a large camp being pitched, and a Durbar held. Lord Landsdowne will leave for Benares on the 2nd of December, and arrive in Calcutta about the 9th of the same month.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY has definitely arranged to make a tour of India next cold weather, and it is said he will deliver a number of lectures in Persian to Mahomedans in some of the large towns.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State regarding the position of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund appears in last Saturday's *Gazette*. From a valuation made by Mr. Willis Browne of the India Office it appears that on the 31st of March, 1888, there was a surplus of some £62,000, representing nearly 9 per cent of the value of liabilities as against 3½ per cent brought out in the last valuation in 1883. The surplus seven years ago was employed in lessening the effect of the fall in the value of the rupee on the contributions of subscribers in India, the rate of 1s. 9¼d. being granted; but by this method of appropriating the surplus retired subscribers have been excluded from all participation therein. It has now been decided to continue this rate until the next valuation, subscribers in sterling in England being allowed a reduction equivalent to 16½ per cent, so as to place them on a footing of equality with their fellows in India.

Wednesday, 23rd July.

MESMERISM is now being revived with renewed energy and vigour, though under a new name. The the new name for Mesmerism is Hypnotism which means sleep of a portion of the brain produced naturally or artificially, the senses retaining partial activity. Mesmerism languished during the troublous time of the Nepoleonic wars, but was again practised in Germany where the Berlin Academy of Science offered a prize for the best essay on the subject, and in 1817 it was found necessary to make the practice illegal except in the hands of qualified physicians. It was prohibited about the same time in Denmark, in 1825 in Russia; and about 15 years ago the University authorities of Oxford and Cambridge forbade the *seances* of a certain well-known professional mesmerist to whose performances the undergraduates flocked, but many of them afterwards suffered seriously in health from the nervous derangements which ensued after they had been repeatedly operated upon. The French physicians who now practise hypnotism do not believe in the danger. They maintain that hypnotism is a morbid condition allied to hysteria, which can affect in its higher manifestations only a small number of people. Nevertheless the history of Mesmerism is full of instances of persons in the higher mesmeric or hypnotic or somnumbulistic states, performing acts of obedience to the will of another with complete abolition of consciousness, of volition and of subsequent recollection. As early as 1784 Dr. Puysegur, Mesmer's pupil, pointed out the danger of the magnetic condition being turned to criminal purposes in unscrupulous hands.

IN 1845 Lord Bentinck, then Governor General of India, desired to utilise mesmerism for the cure of diseases, and appointed an expert mesmeriser to take charge of a Hospital at Hooghli in which he performed hundreds of operations under hypnotic anæthesia. A cunning and unprincipled barber, however, who was attached to the Hospital and had seen the doctor perfectly subjugating patients to his will, thus learned mesmerising and kidnapped a boy. The rogue was tried and sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment. The Mesmeric Hospital at Hooghli was abolished after an existence of two years, by a Resolution of Government, declaring that more evil than good might result by continuing to maintain it. Hypnotization is a very disturbing agent to the nervous system. It often develops or aggravates attacks of acute hysteria, and cases have occurred in which, after hypnotic catalepsy, for instance, the use of an arm has been lost for some time or the perception of color impaired through the induction of visual hallucinations. Crimes may be committed in persons in a condition of hypnotism. Under such circumstances it is but desirable that people should not expose themselves to the danger of hypnotization for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity or that of others.

THE *World* writes:—"Lord Cross and Lord Reay have got into a controversy about the latter's resignation of the Governorship of Bombay, in which the mutual contradictions have almost reached the last of the seven ways in which Touchstone teaches us a difference of opinion may be expressed. Lord Reay, when leaving India, stated, on the Apollo Bunder at Bombay, that as soon as he heard that Lord Cross was going to dismiss the corrupt Mamlatdars, to whom he had promised impunity, he at once tendered his resignation. (The Governor of Bombay resigns to the Secretary of State, not to the Indian Government.) Lord Cross through the mouth of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, denies that he did anything of the sort. Lord Reay's friends say that, though he never tendered his resignation to Lord Cross, he did tell the Viceroy that if the Mamlatdars were dismissed he would resign, and was only restrained from carrying out his threat by the persuasion of the Viceroy. Whether the facts justified Lord Reay's statement is a question which every one must decide for himself."

THE Punjab Government has issued orders that the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef shall not take place in any town or on any town lands except in a place, licensed for the purpose by a written license, granted by the Deputy Commissioner. This will, we believe, have a good effect.

Thursday, 24th July.

THE Hon'ble V. Bashiam Iyengar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, introduces at the next Council meeting two Bills regarding questions of Hindu law: one to declare the gains of science acquired by a member of a joint Hindu family, to be his self acquired property, not liable to division on partition amongst the other members; and the other to place a sister, a step-sister and their sons in the line of heirs after the daughter's son. The Bills should be stoutly opposed by the Hindu community The Bills are meant to override Hindu Law.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Mr. Gladstone is strongly opposed to the proposed cession of Heligoland to Germany. In case, however, the cession should be persisted in by Her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Gladstone holds that they should, at least, stipulate that the island shall not be converted into a naval fortress, and the islanders shall be permanently exempted from military service.

It is reported that the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* has passed out of the hands of Sir Lepel Griffin into those of Dr. Leitner.

THE question, "What is a clerk?" may seem a simple one; but it has given a good deal of trouble to the Chancery Court of Lancashire. Mr. Bacon of Liverpool had left by his will a yearly salary to 'every clerk and office boy" in his employment at the time of his decease. The question arose,—Were certain agents in the service of the testator, and who were paid partly by salary and partly by commission entitled to benefit under this bequest? The Registrar decided that they were; the residuary legatee objected and appealed; and now the Chancery Court of Lancaster, on appeal, has upheld the Registrar's view. In vain was it urged that a clerk is supervised by his master, whereas an agent "acts in substitution for his principal." His Honor, Sir H. F. Bristowe, decided that the agents in this case, being instructed by their employer, were "clerks" in the testator's sense, and as such entitled to receive the legacies.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will start on his trip to Chini and Panji on the 7th of August, as previously announced. There has been no change in the programme.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S Bill to increase the amount of the currency reserve invested in Government Securities proposes that the six crores now allowed may be increased to eight. The matter was fully discussed in the press last year, and the increase is generally approved, the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras having advised this course.

THE rainfall in the Darjiling District is about thirty inches in excess of that of last year. Serious damage from landslips is reported from many tea-gardens.

THERE is said to be after all, some probability of the Bikanir desert railway being sanctioned, as the financial results are likely to be better than was first expected.

A SERIOUS depreciation of gold has lately taken place in Bengal. In March last in the interior of the province what is known as No. One bar fetched Rs. 23-2 per tola, whereas it is now Rs. 21-8. The fall is said to be due to a rumour that gold has been demonetised in the United States, and a fear of the consequent influx of the metal into this country.

AN early enquiry has been made by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce as to the number of gazetted holidays which will be observed in the North-West Provinces under the new rules. The Chamber states that inconvenience is being caused by the uncertainty as to the dates of the holidays, and suggests that they should be fixed in the beginning of each year, as is done in the three Presidencies.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—"A case similar to the Cawnpore Assault case happened at Khandwa in the Central Provinces not very long ago. The complainant there was a Vakil also, having a Congress-bent of mind, and he too was hit on the head. He appeared with the oral complaint before the district Superintendent of Police who led him before the District Magistrate and both these authorities availed themselves of the Police Agency, for the arrest and detection of the offender. But the attitude of the trying Judges in the two cases was different. In the Khandwa Assault case too, the assailant was not discovered because the assault had been committed under cover of night; but the Magistrate of Khadwa's sympathy and efforts in the right direction afforded satisfaction to the complainant and to the general public."

Friday, 25th July.

THE little branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Quetta, which has not yet been in existence for a year, is quickly making its influence felt in Beluchistan, and over Rs. 3,000 have been collected from Sirdars and Native gentlemen, mostly maliks and merchants at the Sibi horse fair. A monthly grant has been sanctioned by the Central Committee for the purpose of assisting Lady Sandeman and her Committee to extend the sphere of their work on the frontier.

THE *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The state of Mr. W. H. Smith's health renders it impossible for him to continue to lead the House during another session, and he will no doubt be offered and accept a peerage. It is by no means unlikely that Mr. Balfour will leave the Irish Office and Sir J. Gorst has been mentioned as his probable successor. The Marquis of Hartington has twice declined the request that he should sit in the same Cabinet as Lord Salisbury, on the ground that he could better serve the Unionist cause by remaining out of office; but it is believed that he now recognises that the time has or will soon come for him to take his seat on the Treasury bench. Lord Salisbury, it is said, would willingly and even gladly give up the premiership, retaining, however, the Seals of the Foreign Office. It is doubtful whether Mr. Chamberlain would take office. Lord R. Churchill's position is problematical, but despite the declarations which have been put forward by his friends, it is thought that he might not be indisposed, on certain conditions, to accept some position in the Ministry subordinate to that of Leader of the House. With such a Ministerial reconstruction as we have indicated, and which would place Lord Hartington at the head of affairs, and possibly Sir H. James at the Home Office, the Unionist party might even yet largely retrieve their position in the country before the inevitable dissolution, which can hardly be delayed beyond the autumn of next year."

THE inquiry at Hyderabad into the charges brought against an African trooper of the Nizam's Bodyguard of having attacked three British officers has ended in the discharge of the prisoner. Speaking of this a contemporary writes:—'The balance of evidence was undoubtedly in favour of the view that the collision with the tonga occupied by the officers was accidental, the sowar's horse being at the time unmanageable. To the last, however, Lieutenant Gallie firmly adhered to his statement that the man made a cut at him with his sword. The case was eminently one of those in which a few simple facts, instead of being clearly described, were overlaid with exaggerations, with the very natural result that discrepancies became only too apparent when the evidence was carefully sifted. To the world outside Hyderabad the marvel is that the affair was given an importance far beyond its merits,"

RULES are published in the *Gazette of India*, authorising recovery of post-cards, letters, or parcels entrusted to the Post Office on application by the writers or senders. The only authorities entitled to order the return of a letter or article that has been posted are the chief postal authority in a postal circle, the Director-General of the Post Office, the Local Government or Administration, and the Governor General in Council. The only person to whom a posted letter or article can be returned under any circumstances is the writer (author) in case of a letter and the sender in case of a parcel. Applications for the return of letters of parcels entrusted to the Post Office are to be accompanied by a statement of reasons, which may be enclosed in a sealed cover to be opened only by the authorised official, or by the Secretary to the Government or Administration called upon to make an order. A fee of one rupee is to be paid in every instance. When an application for return of a letter or parcel in transit through the Post Office is submitted, the article is to be detained pending the result of the application.

THE result of what it calls the Kapurthala shooting case is published by the Lahore paper. "Some soldiers, it will be remembered who had excellent characters in their regiment, went out shooting, and early in the morning fired at some large bats or vultures in a tree. The report brought out a number of villagers who mobbed and seriously ill-used the soldiers, and in the struggle Private Newell's rifle went off and a villager was killed. Seventeen witnesses were called for the prosecution, but their evidence clearly showed that the shooting was unintentional, and that, even had it been otherwise, the soldier was in danger of his life, and would have been justified in using the rifle in self-defence. The judge and assessors at Jullunder have, therefore, unanimously acquitted the prisoner.'

2

Saturday, 26th July.

THE little King of Spain has been relieved from the attendance of his nurse when he holds levees. He sits on the throne with his mother on a chair beside him, and has been taught to bow gravely when dignitaries come up to do him homage. Occasionally infantine nature gets the upper-hand, as happened a short time ago when the Archbishop of Toledo paid his respects. Pointing with his forefinger at this Prelate, who is not exactly good looking, his little Majesty exclaimed, amid general consternation, "Mamma! ugly man!"

MR. R. N. MUDHOLKAR, now in England, writes to a Berari paper about the feeling of English politicians in regard to Lord Cross's Bill:—"I have said that the Reform party have reasons to congratulate themselves on the success which have attended their efforts. The Government already finds itself in a hole. I know it from the most reliable sources that they would be glad if they could shelve the Bill about Indian Councils which they have brought. The Liberals as a party will vote for the amendment, which stands in Mr. Bradlaugh's name. It is more than doubtful whether the Government would get all its supporters to back it. It is a fact that many Conservative members are in favor of Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment and in the lobbies they make no secret, of their opinion. It is of course impossible to say whether all these gentlemen would vote against the Government. But there will be, it is believed, a considerable number which as things stand at present would not like to vote for the Government and would like to abstain from voting. So even if the Government obtains a victory, it will be a Pyrrhic victory. They see their position and are unwilling to bring on a discussion and a division. But Mr. Bradlaugh is after them and does not give them any rest. Altogether our prospects are cheering."

ANOTHER case of traffic in women came to light in the Punjab recently. Five men were arrested, tried and found guilty of conducting six Jat women from the village of Santpura, in the Lahore district, for sale in the Sukker and Hydrabad Districts in Sinde. One of the prisoners was sentenced to 11 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, while two were sentenced to 7 years' and remaining two to 2 years' imprisonment each. It has since transpired that no fewer than 500 women are working in the Sukker and Hyderabad districts, who belonged to the Panjab and who had been decoyed by an agency and sold to the Zemindars in Sinde.

A SHORT time ago a point arose in Ceylon whether a Tamil member of one of the Inns of Court, was arrayed *de rigueur* when he wore bands and a gown surmounted not by the orthodox wig, but by a magnificent turban, which was correct enough if his dress had all been Tamil. Sir Bruce Burnside, the Chief Justice, intimated that he would refuse to hear him in that garb, and this settled the matter. In Singapore, quite recently, a barrister one very hot day took off his wig, and continued his argument; but the judge objected, and observed that wigs must be worn by barristers in court, whatever the state of the thermometer. In Adelaide, on the other hand, the presiding judge took off his wig on account of the heat, and suggested to the members of the bar that they should do the same. In Burmah and elsewhere in India, the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* believes, the gown and bands are worn, but not the wig. Indeed nothing can be imagined more oppressive than the ordinary barrister's wig in a hot climate.

THE Bengal Library received in all 444 copies of books and periodicals during the fourth quarter ending 30th June, 1889. Out of these 339 books are Uni Linguals, 47 are Bi-Linguals, and two only are Tri-Linguals. The number of books in Bengali, both educational and non-educational, was 210. The most noteworthy feature of the catalouge just issued is that, during the period in question, six Sanskrit periodicals were received in the Library.

An unfortunate religious dispute has arisen in Hooghli. In March last a Hindu gentleman took up his residence in a house in a Mahomedan quarter close to the Emambara. The house was bought by the Gossain family in 1857, and was sold to the present occupant, who has caused no little excitement locally by causing bells to be rung and a horn to be blown in connection with his religious ceremonies. Friendly remonstrances being disregarded, it became the duty of the *mutawally* of the Emambara, a son of the late Nawab Amir Ali Khan Bahadoor of Calcutta, to report the matter, and it remains to be seen how the affair will end. The *mohurrum* is approaching and it is, therefore, desirable that the dispute should be settled without delay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890 91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the *28th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Some points of Analysis which are of constant application on Physics.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *29th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Temperature and its Measurement. Various kinds of Thermometers.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A, on *Thursday*, the *31st Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Some points of Analysis which are of constant application in Physics.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the *31st Inst.*, at 7½ P. M,
Subject: Laws of the Reflection of Light.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *1st August* at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Elementary Dynamics. Kinematics.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *2nd August* at 4 P.M.
Subject: Hydrogen and Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 26th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

POLICE REFORM.

II.

THE subject of Police Reform is of such vital importance, as affecting the well-being of all classes of the community at large, that we make no excuse for reverting to it. The British Indian Association first drew attention to the subject some years ago; other public bodies have dwelt upon the necessity of reform; and now that the Government of India has indicated, to some extent, the lines on which it should be effected, too much attention cannot be devoted to it. The matter should be widely discussed in all its bearings, and every possible light thrown on it, so that the Government may be in a position to effect some substantial reform, and not a mere shadowy one.

The Government of India, in its despatch to the Government of Bengal, observes that "in Bengal as elsewhere in India, the existing defects are fully recognised, and Local Governments and Administrations are agreed as to the general character of the remedies required." We are not aware of the general character of the remedies suggested by the different Governments and Administrations, but we can see, in the despatch itself, evidence of at least one remedy, suggested by the Government of Bengal, losing its character in the hands of the Government of India. While His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to entrust police investigations to officers occupying a lower status than that of Sub-Inspectors, His Excellency in Council thinks that Head Constables with increased allowances may well be entrusted with the duty; while the one Government looks to the healthy influence which the position and respectability of a particular branch of the service may effect, the other anticipates that a small increase of pay will fortify the recipient, though belonging to a class of servants recruited from men of inferior position and standing, against the temptations of office. We shall refer to this point further on; we allude to it here only to show that the principles which should regulate the introduction of remedies, with a view to make them effective and substantial, ought to be definitely laid down in the first instance.

The Government of India says:—"If it be found necessary, as Sir Steuart Bayley seems to anticipate, to convene a Provincial Committee to consider how these remedies can be best applied to suit the local conditions, it will be in His Honor's power to make the arrangement." We said in our previous article that in Bengal such a Committee was about to be appointed; but we have heard nothing further about it. We are strongly of opinion that such a Committee should be forthwith appointed by the Government of Bengal, and it should be composed of official and non-official European and Native gentlemen as well. Officers of ability and standing are certainly likely to bring their knowledge and experience of the capabilities and worth of the Police to bear with considerable weight on the questions involved, but non-official gentlemen are better able to appreciate the feelings and instincts of the people in their contact with the force, always dreaded and often shunned, and a mixed Committee is the best that can be appointed under the circumstances. We understand that about ten months ago, the British Indian Association requested the appointment of a Committee of enquiry, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was disposed to accord every consideration to the suggestion that was made.

From an examination of the published Receipts and Disbursements of each Presidency and Province, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1888, it appears that the expenditure on Police in the Bengal Provinces, is comparatively very much less than in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, if we take into account the populations under these Governments respectively. We give the figures for 1887-88 only, and the cost per 100 of the population as arrived at by us.

	Cost of District Police	Population in millions	Cost per 100
Bengal	Rs. 3845730	66	Rs. 5·8
N. W. P. & Oudh	„ 3556340	44	„ 8·0
Punjab	„ 2417260	18	„ 13·4
Madras	„ 3257160	30	„ 10·8
Bombay	„ 3141150	16	„ 19·6

We thus see that in Bengal the Police is either under-manned or insufficiently paid, or both. That under such circumstance 70 per cent of serious crimes should go unpunished, while at least 90 per cent of the most dangerous offences against property remain undetected, is nothing wondrous. The question of strengthening the Police, for the purposes if prevention and detection of crime, is therefore one which naturally arises, and requires solution. It has apparently received no consideration at the hands either of the Local or of the Supreme Government. We have not come across any statistics showing the numerical strength of the Police employed in the several Presidencies and Provinces, and the matter is well worth enquiry. If statistics are available, the Committee proposed will be able to determine, whether an addition to the strength is or is not essentially necessary. We know for certain that the District Police force is quite insufficient for the purposes of prevention of crime, and their time is so taken up in the performance of ordinary duties, that very little is left for the purpose of detection, supposing there is much detective ability in the force—a thing which we have considerable reason to doubt.

One of the causes of the present defective results of Police action is said to be "the absence of cohesion between the regular force and the rural police." It may be true that the greater subordination of the Chowkidar to the station officer is a possible means of improvement. There are points, however, regarding the relation of the Chowkidar with the village community, and the influence of the Zemindar, which require patient deliberation, and a mixed Committee can alone determine how all the interests involved can best be subserved. The Government of India does not ignore the fact "that the public generally are not in sympathy with the Police, and that their want of sympathy seems to be increasing rather than diminishing." The cause is not far to seek; the inroad into a village of an inefficient and corrupt police does more harm than good, and it is naturally avoided. If the police could be made honest and efficient, no such aversion would exist.

Another cause of the defective results of police action is said by the Government of Bengal to be the "incapacity and untrustworthiness of the lower officers employed on investigations." This is undoubtedly true, and the fact is to be steadily borne in view, if any substantial reform is to be effected. Sir Steuart Bayley very properly is of opinion, that Head Constables should not as a rule be placed in charge of stations or out-posts, and should not be employed in the investigation of offences, but would restrict the functions to sub-inspectors only. The natural corrollary would be, an increase in the number and pay of this class of officers. To avoid this, however, the Government of India suggests *a decrease* in the number of sub-inspectors, and an increase in the number and pay of the head constables—a measure which is never likely to attain the object in view. In pre-mutiny times, the pay and position of Darogas of Police had been to some extent improved and men of education, men of position became available for the charge of thanas, but the subordinate Mohurrers and Jemadars remained on Rs. 7 to 10 a month. While the work taken in hand by the Darogas, specially such as were appointed under the improved scheme, was fairly performed, minor investigations, necessarily conducted by the Mohurrers and Jemadars, were sadly mismanaged. After the mutiny the pay of these officers was raised. A Mohurrer became a Naib-Daroga on Rs. 20, 30 and 40 a month; the Jemadar got Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, if we recollect aright, but the service could not be recruited from the educated classes and the men remained as corrupt as ever. What has happened once will happen again, if all reform is based on an increase in the number and pay of Head-Constables. They are recruited from a class which can scarcely be expected to rise above the temptations of office. They may well be relegated to the duties of round and drill, their number being even reduced, while the number of investigating officers may be increased and their pay placed on a satisfactory basis. We need here only repeat, what we said in a previous issue, that the revised scale of pay ought to be such as to offer inducements to men of education and good social status to seek appointments in the lower grades of the service. A mixed Committee can best take up the question.

It is not the pay alone of investigating officers that ought to be placed on a satisfactory basis, but their travelling allowances ought to be settled on a liberal scale. It is because a police officer has no travelling allowance, that he preys on the village communities. He has a family in his native village, he has a second establishment at the police station, where he can scarcely accommodate the female members of his house, and, often required to travel long distances, he must have a third or temporary establishment to help him in having a meal morning and evening in the midst of his arduous duties. The roads and fields are sometimes impassable, and he must have some sort of conveyance; for places accessible by water alone he must have a boat. To provide all these, as required, he must have money, which he can scarcely afford to spare out of his scanty pay. What does he do then? He impresses a conveyance, and pays only a trifle; he seizes a boat, and if there is a passenger in it, he has his ride for nothing. Arrived at the scene of occurrence, he makes the chowkidar to do his menial offices, and a constable to cook his food to the neglect of his legitimate duties; and he calls upon the village gomashta and the village mandal to supply him with the necessaries of life. If he cannot do all this, he makes the poor sufferer, who has invoked his aid, to be a further sufferer by being his accommodater and purveyor. If all this is to be put down, if the advent of an officer of the peace is not to be dreaded but welcomed by honest men, a reasonable scale of travelling allowance must be determined as well as a fair scale of pay. The suggestion that a station allowance of Rs. 5 to 10 should be granted, can only provoke a smile.

It must be clear to every one that, to carry out effectual reforms, increased expenditure is necessary, and this must be provided if the authorities are seriously bent on having them. It would not do to follow the example of Paddy, who finding his blanket too short to cover his feet cut off a slice from the top and tacked it to the bottom; it would not do to take off a slice from the Sub-Inspector's portion and add it to that of the head constable; but a substantial addition to the cost must be provided before any reform can be expected. The total cost of the District Police is, as will be seen above, about Rs. 38,45,000 in round numbers. Nearly one-sixth of this amount, or above Rs. 6,00,000, is spent in the pay of District Superintendents of Police, and their assistants.

Here is a field wherein economy may be practised with advantage. If we mistake not, Col. Baker, when he was Inspector General of Police, reduced the number of Assistant Superintendents considerably; in fact District Superintendents of Police are but assistants to the District Magistrate in the performance by the latter of his police duties, and there is scarcely any reason for having assistants again to such Assistants. The Assistant Superintendents of Police, now on the list, cost Rs. 198,600, or nearly two lacs of Rupees, which might be fairly utilised for the improvement of the Subordinate Police. Any little assistance which the Distrct Superintendents might require in the performance of their duties, could be occasionally afforded by Inspectors in the higher grades. We do not refer to the appointment, pay, and gradation of District Superintendents of Police, for that is a matter which the Government is disposed to take separately into consideration.

In reference to the administration of criminal justice, there is one point which alone, amongst others, we have time to notice just now. The complaint is that there are more acquittals than convictions, because "the native magistracy is weak and the Subordinate Executive service has very few Europeans in it." This charge we consider perfectly groundless. If native Magistrates are weak, their weakness lies the other way; they, are too much disposed to fall in with the views of the Magistrate of the District, who is more an Executive than a Judicial officer. They should, we think, on the other hand, be made more independent in the exercise of their judicial functions than they are really allowed to be. Europeans, excepting domiciled Europeans who come along with Eurasians within the definition of "Natives" have no place in the subordinate executive service. Europeans, as we lately saw in the case of Mr. Rattray at Naraingunge, may have vigor above the law; but of what use is such 'vigor,' if it is to be immediately set aside by the higher courts of law. Native Magistrates generally are careful to regulate their decisions in accordance with the law, and if their judgments result in more acquittals than convictions, we must look to the cause elsewhere. We attribute the result complained of to the inefficiency of the Police Want of detective ability compels the Police, not un-often, to bring up false evidence in support of a true case, the bearings of the evidence adduced in a case are not understood by officers, high or low, and often-times there is not an officer, possessing any amount of judicial acumen, to conduct a prosecution. If under such circumstances, there is a failure of justice, is the magistracy to the blamed? We shall here relate a story, which is very amusing. A dacoity was committed within the limits of a Sub-Division not far away from Calcutta; the sufferers were a family returned from the Mauritius with some money. The Inspector reported that the case was a false one, the District authorities accepted his view, but the Sub-Divisional officer, after going through the evidence on the spot, found that the case was a true one. The District Superintendent and the District Magistrate came up to the Sub-Division; the Sub-Divisional officer gave the details of his enquiry and the latter was satisfied, while the former explained that he had simply fallen in with the view of his assistant. Here is an instance of the capabilities of Police officers in judging of the bearings of evidence originally taken by them. Some property, robbed in this case, was subsequently found on a search conducted in connection with another dacoity, which was committed in a neighbouring Sub-Division, and the views of the Native Deputy Magistrate were confirmed.

THE *PIONEER'S* DEFENCE OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

Articles on Sir Henry Harrison's Municipal Act have been written so often that the Calcutta newspaper readers would be sick of the idea of a new one; but we cannot forego the occasion of protesting against the attempt which the *Pioneer* has made to break a lance in defence of that Act under the insidious heading of "a Selfish Agitation." The article shows that the Act is really salutary, and Sir Henry Harrison has right well discharged what he calls his "sacred duty" of making the natives pay for their European fellow-citizens. The Act was passed nearly two years ago, and articles about it have been written *ad nauseam*; there was little chance, therefore, for another article on the subject to be welcomed by the readers of the *Pioneer*, five to six hundred miles away from the rate-payers of Calcutta; but as becoming the leading organ of Government, the Allahabad paper was bound to say something in approval of the last justification of Sir Steuart Bayley in reply to the rate-payers' memorial. Besides, the columns of the Allahabad print are always open to such high officials as have a *penchant* for scribbling. Under the circumstance a *fidus Achates* is most likely to avail himself of the privilege of saying words in favor of his chief, whether it be read or not at Allahabad; and who can better be the *Achates* than the author of the Act himself? This argument, however, is opposed to the fact that in the article in question something has been said which few writers would like to apply to themselves. We read:—"Setting aside all the hair-splitting and quibbling over words to which Sir Henry has accustomed us, he may be congratulated on having cut away the ground from under the feet of the memorialists in every direction except one." A gentleman of the position of a Member of the Board of Revenue can scarcely be supposed to adopt any newspaper trick and write in such a way; but in England members of the Cabinet are known to write anonymously, and such a thing is not impossible here. But after all the question of authorship is of very little importance, except as a guide to estimate the value of his suggestions and assertions.

The professed object of the writer is to put down "the agitation" which prevails in native Calcutta. We are told by Sir Steuart Bayley himself that "the valuation of certain parts of Calcutta has been made only recently and the rate-payers should allow six years to elapse till the time of revaluation arrives to see the effect of the work which has already been done." Sir Henry Harrison suggests this course in his notes on the rate-payers' memorial, and of course the writer of the article repeats it; but can this be done with any regard to justice, propriety and a sense of duty to the rate-payers? The town is divided into 18 wards, and one ward under revaluation has risen from Rs. 5,54,000 to Rs. 6,81,000; at that rate the 18 wards should give over 20 lakhs; in other words, it would amount to doubling the present assessment of 12 lakhs; and would any man reasonably say that the idea of the assessment being doubled is a prospect which men in Calcutta could quietly bear, and all for the sake of giving time to see how the new principle of valuation would work? The effect of the rise from 5 to 6 lakhs by the writer's own showing has been anything but fair. We cannot afford to notice here the indefinite assertions about the general improvement in the value of land, addition to buildings, and other vague arguments. Sir Henry very cautiously avoids committing himself to any thing susceptible of ready proof. But in the case of the houses of which a part is let out, he says—"In one case the half occupied by the owner was valued at Rs. 353 and the half let to a tenant at Rs. 144; in the other case the figures were Rs. 108 and Rs. 96. The difference from the figures of the first case is not that the owner's half is over-valued, but that the letting value of the other half is no criterion of its true value." In noticing these two cases Sir Henry Harrison in his Notes, made use of the same arguments in almost the same words. He said:—

"The cases, as I understand, are those of two residential houses which have been partitioned, the one-half being still occupied by its owner, the other being let to an outsider, presumably because the owner is unable to continue to reside in it. In the one case the half occupied by the owner is valued at Rs. 353 while the half let to a tenant at Rs. 144. In the other case the figures are Rs. 108 and Rs. 96. The difference in the second case is comparatively trivial. But what is the true inference in the first case except that if 5 per cent. on the price of a house gives Rs. 353 as the annual value, and yet a tenant of that class of house can only be obtained at Rs. 144 (2¼ per cent), how improper a test the letting value of that class of houses to persons other than the owners must be. Can any one in his senses suppose that capitalists in Calcutta are willing to invest money in buildings to get a return of 2¼ per cent?"

This is a crucial test; it shows that the principle set down is faulty, and it has been wrongly applied. On the universal axiom that the value of a thing is what it will bring, the rent got for the half let out is the exact measure; and the only way to controvert it is to show that there has been a collusion. This has not been suggested by the Assessor, and by law he has power to check it; but he has not done so; therefore, the argument falls to the ground. Sir Henry Harrison does not question the honesty of the tenant, and the irresistible conclusion is, that the rent is correct and the Assessor has miscalculated the principle laid down. The argument about 2¼ per cent is founded upon the calculation of the Assessor; but what is there to show that that officer has not made a mess of the whole thing about the valuation of the land, the materials, and the allowances to be made, admitting that he is actually honest? With these factors undetermined, it is vain to argue the question. Anyhow it shows that the new principle is wrong; and it has acted very oppressively. In fact the Assessor has over-reached his shrewdness. The world at large will unhesitatingly believe that this is a positive proof of the truth of the complaint about over-valuation.

In the case of native family houses Sir Henry Harrison does not hesitate to throw overboard all the European Assessors of the last half a century—men who had the confidence of all his predecessors and had more knowledge of landed property in Calcutta than any other European of the present day,—and all because he, with a fraction of their experience, holds that the native family houses were under-assessed. Is there anything to show that in the person of the present native Assessor, there is no room for doubt as to his accuracy? In fact, it suits the purpose of Sir Henry Harrison to renounce all former European Assessors, in order to prove the correctness of the principle he has himself laid down. This is a positive begging of the question. He has to prove that his principle is right, and he yet makes that the proof of his position. Some six years ago the Bengal Council displayed the utmost anxiety to prevent over-taxation in the case of European houses in the Mafassil, and Mr. Dampier spoke on three different occasions in Council to provide some efficient check, and the resolutions then come to were to lay down the rule that "where the actual cost so ascertained shall exceed one lakh of rupees, the percentage on the annual value to be levied in respect of so much of the cost as is in excess of one lakh of rupees shall not exceed one fourth of the percentage determined by the Commissioners under section 102." The apprehension then was that European owners of mills, factories, presses and screw-houses would be unduly oppressed, and our legislators evinced the greatest solicitude to prevent such an accident. The law was made expressly for a section of the community, and was so far sectional that seven members of the Council including the President, the Advocate General, Mr. Dampier, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Beverley and Mr. Miller voted for it, and Babus Baikunthanath Dey, Chundermadhub Ghose, Harbans Sahai and Mr. Macaulay voted against it. In the case of the Calcutta Act the object being to make the native owners pay as much as possible, rules were framed so as to remove all check and hindrance and let the Assessor have free action according to his choice. There was no apprehension then of over-assessment, or rather over-assessment was desired. In either case, however, it was the European who was to be benefited at the expense of the native community. It was necessary, therefore, to adopt the contradictory course. It is impossible even for the Government to deny that the so-called self-adjusting rules have acted harshly, and done so, at least in two cases, by the admission of Sir Henry Harrison. It has destroyed the good faith of the Municipality, and where good faith is destroyed the foundation of human society is broken: *Fidem abrogate omnis humana societies tollitur.* Persistence in such a course

implies bad faith, and if the Bengal Government should wish to avoid this issue, it should not follow the advice of waiting for six years, as advised by Sir Henry Harrison, but to take immediate action under the advice of competent experts. Six years hence the term of Sir Steuart's office will have long since expired, and he will not have the opportunity of keeping his faith with the rate-payers of Calcutta. Sir Henry may perhaps then succeed Sir Steuart, but justice to a whole community should not be left to such a chance. The memorialists give a list of something like 150 cases of oppression in Ward No. 1, and in six years they will multiply eighteen-fold in the whole town, if the law be not timely amended. We notice that our Allahabad contemporary expects that the opening left for Small Couse Court appeals will correct the evil, but such cannot easily be the case. The constitution of the Court will prevent any thing like an exhaustive adjudication in such cases. In the great majority of cases the cost of reference will be prohibitory, and evidence will be left entirely at the mercy of the Assessor and his followers. The theory of the six years is founded upon the hope of the rate-payers being habituated to the oppression in course of time and at the next valuation the opposition would not be very effectual; but this is not effectual, as the Latin adage has it: *Fidem qui perdit perdere ultra nil protest.* "He who loses his good faith has nothing else to lose." If good faith is lost, as it certainly would be by persevering in a bad course, there will be nothing left to fight for. Money would certainly be gained by oppressing the rate-payers but it should not be the only object of a healthy Municipality or an honest Government.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S CASE.

As we said in our last issue the Corporators do not propose to drop the case, and they would not be justified in doing so. It is not to the meaning of a word or two, or the tone of his letter alone, that exception has been taken, but to the conduct of the Health Officer in his insidious attempt to impeach the veracity of the Commissioners of the Complaints Committee. He has been guilty of gross insubordination in his attempt to sit in judgment over the decision of the general body of Commissioners, who confirmed the proceedings of the Complaints Committee.

The Complaints Committee held a local investigation and found the report of the Health Officer's subordinates to be misleading and incorrect, and they were of opinion that the proceedings of the Department were illegal, wrong and mischievous. The report of the Committee accordingly condemned the proceedings of the Health Officer's subordinates, but did not lay any blame direct at the door of the Health Officer himself. The Committee only suggested that they should be dealt with departmentally for improper behaviour. On receipt of this report it was clearly the duty of the Health Officer to visit the place and to enquire into the matter himself. But instead of doing this, he worked himself up into a rage and championed his subordinates against his superior authorities. He threw at the head of the Committee an imputation that their report was not true, and, therefore, should not be accepted, and that he accepted the report of his subordinates as absolutely true. This is not the first time that the Health Officer has behaved in this way, and Sir Henry Harrison himself, when Chairman of the Corporation, made strong remarks against several observations of the Health Officer in the administration report of the last year, and more than once called upon him to retract certain statements made against the Commissioners. Sir Henry Harrison is no longer the Chairman of the Corporation, and does not care whether the dignity of the Commissioners is maintained or not. He can have no patience with those who opposed his vote of thanks, and does not care if he injures the very cause of local self-government—if he has the power to do so. He has long standing grievances against the Complaints Committee, to the very formation of which he was opposed. He it was that was opposed to the scrutinizing enquiry made by Mr. Thomas Jones, and by help of an *Apkarwaste* majority he baffled all his attempts to do good to the city. But yet the irrepressible Mr. Jones detected grave irregularities in the system of keeping accounts, and recommended dismissal of a certain Inspector, though with that marked leniency which characterised the then head of the executive, Sir Henry, the man was retained in service. Strangely enough, however, the present Chairman also has found him to be a bad coin and has dismissed him, which shows how discriminate Sir Henry was in supporting his subordinates. When the License Committee was appointed, Sir Henry was opposed to it, for this was the department under Sir Henry's special charge and supervision.

It is, therefore, very natural with Sir Henry to oppose and suppress the very existence of a committee like the Complaints Committee, whose functions are to enquire and investigate into the complaints of rate-payers, and whose work often leads to the detection of grave irregularities in different departments. It was probably to spite Dr. Simpson or the Complaints Committee, against both of whom Sir Henry had a long standing grudge, that he handed the Complaints Committee's report to the Health Officer. It was his duty to have simply communicated his own orders on the Complaints Committee's report and insisted on their being carried out by the Health Department in the spirit in which the Committee made their report. The *contratemps* has, therefore, occurred through the mischievous conduct of the late Chairman, and he now adds insult to injury by supporting Dr. Simpson against the Commissioners.

But the Commissioners do not propose to sit quiet under the affront. As we have informed our readers, they have taken the Advocate General's opinion as to what they should do under the circumstances. This has been a wise course, for to have trusted to their own, possibly excited, judgment might lead to untoward results. We quote Sir Charles' opinion here, long as it is.

Q.—1. Was the Health Department, under the circumstances stated (in the case of which we gave a summary sometime ago) justified in refusing mehter service or in stopping same?

A.—To the first question sewage is defined as follows:—

It means night soil and other contents of privies drains and cesspools. Sec 313 of Act 2 of 1888 provides that the Commissioners *shall* maintain an establishment under their control for the removal of sewage, from all houses, the privies of which are not connected with the sewers.

Sec. 101 provides amongst other things for the imposition of a sewage rate not exceeding 2 per cent on the annual valuation.

Sec. 104 provides for the appropriation of the sewage Fund and it further provides that there shall be a debit (*b*) of the cost of the establishments maintained under Sec. 313.

Having regard to these provisions, I am of opinion that a person who pays a sewage rate is entitled to have mehter service supplied to him for the cleansing of his privy and that the withholding of such service upon the ground that a privy or a part thereof has not been properly constructed or constructed contrary to sanction given is wholly unwarranted by Act 206 of 1888 or so far as I am aware by any rules under the Act.

The sections which apply to the subject of privies improperly constructed are sections 288 and 289, and the remedy thereby provided is such as should have been applied in this case. The stoppage of mehter service in this case was wholly unwarranted and was calculated to prove very prejudicial.

2. *Q.*—Were the proceedings of the Complaints Committee legal, and if so, was the resolution of the Complaints Committee *ultra vires*? Can it be characterised as an unlawful interference with the work of the executive?

A.—Under the above circumstances I am of opinion that the Commissioners forming the Complaints Committee were justified in resolving (1) that the opinion of the Sub-Committee to the effect that sanction for mehter service wrongly withheld be adopted and (2), on a subsequent date that the report of the Sub-Committee be submitted to the Chairman with the request that he may take such steps as he may think proper to mark his disapprobation of the conduct of the Inspector and of such officers as may be concerned with the matter of unlawfully withholding mehter service &c. &c.

It being clear that mehter service had been wrongfully and illegally withheld, it appears to me that the Complaints Committee were justified in passing and were bound to pass the two resolutions above referred to. Had they not done so, they would have failed in the performance of their duty.

Q.—(*a*) Was the Health Officer justified in making such a criticism on a resolution of a Committee of Commissioners?

A.—I am of opinion that the Health Officer was not justified in making such criticism on the Resolutions of the Complaints Committee as is contained in his Memo. of 20th March 1890. I cannot agree in any of his observations. I cannot see that Inspector had been doing his duty. In my opinion he had not done so in stopping the mehter service. Perhaps his neglect of duty was due to superior authority. But that did not constitute *that* duty, which was a breach of duty under the provisions of the Act.

I am clearly of opinion that the Complaints Committee were not thwarting the proper performance of duty by the Inspector. I do not find that the conduct of the Complaints Committee was such as should have been deprecated. I consider the Complaints Committee correctly discharged their duty and took a proper view of the law.

The Health Officer seems to me to have acted under an erroneous view of the law and to have supported his subordinate officer, the Inspector, in a course of action unwarranted by the Law

Q.—(*b*) Is the language of the note such as an officer of the position of Health Officer should use either in respect of a resolution of a Committee of Commissioners or of any resolution of a Committee, confirmed by the Commissioners in meeting?

A.—I do not think that the language of the Health Officer is improper or insulting. No exception can be taken to his language, regarding his Memo. from his point of view, namely, that in his opinion the Inspector had been acting rightly. But I think he would have done well to have carefully considered the provisions of the law before he wrote his criticism. I think he believed he was acting rightly in expressing his views, though I am clearly of opinion that his views are erroneous.

Q.—(*a*) Whether or not the letter of the Health Officer declining to withdraw his remarks is a defiance of the lawful authority of the Commissioners?

A.—The Health Officer has, as I understand, refused to withdraw his remarks on the score of his having insulted the Commissioners. As I do not think that such was his intention I cannot say that his refusal in any way betrays a spirit of defiance.

Q.—(*b*) If so, what steps, if any, should be taken to enforce compliance with the terms of the resolution of Commissioners, and to advise generally.

A.—After the matter has been explained to him, and he has been informed that his criticisms rest on no solid basis I can scarcely believe he will refuse to withdraw his Memo. If he refuses to do so, the result will be prejudicial to the interests of the Municipality. I scarcely think that gentlemen will devote their time to the superintendence of any department if action honestly and properly taken is subject to be neutralised by objections such as those which appear in the Health Officer's Memo.

Those objections when formulated mean there should be no enquiry when there exist strong reasons for the fullest and strictest enquiry. In the present case had the opinion of the Complaints Committee that the Mehter service had been wrongly withheld been carefully looked into much good would have resulted from a proper enquiry in that behalf.

The only effectual methods of dealing with the Health Officer as to his removal or suspension are contained in Sections 41 and 46.

(Sd.) G. C PAUL,
9*th July*, 1890.

The last part of Sir Charles Paul's opinion we specially commend to Dr. Simpson and his friends. We understand that copies of the case submitted to Sir Charles on behalf of the Commissioners as well as Sir Charles' opinion have been sent to the Chairman and the Health Officer. The case is too long for publication. We publish *in extenso* the Advocate General's opinion, as we are told tha the Municipal authorities do not propose to print and circulate it among the Commissioners. The Commissioners may or may not be right in their estimate of the Health Officer's memo of the 20th March; but it is clear on the Advocate General's opinion that those observations were based upon an entirely wrong view of law, and when called upon by the Commissioners in meeting assembled to withdraw his memo, it was Dr. Simpson's imperative duty to obey. The learned Advocate takes a calm, unimpassioned and judicial view of the case, and it would hardly be wise for Dr. Simpson further to add to the complications of the situation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Howrah on Monday last for his rainy weather tour. His Honor reached Hughli at about 8 o'clock, where he inspected some of the local mills and factories. His Honor reached Burdwan the same day, and on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of the new Bangsa Gopal Town Hall, in the presence of a large gathering of gentlemen of the town.

PARLIAMENT will be prorogued on the 12th of August.

LORD WOLSELEY takes over command of the forces in Ireland on the 1st of October.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING has written a letter to the Queen in which he asks Her Majesty's pardon for his past behaviour. The Maharaja is now in his death-bed, and his countrymen freely pardon his sins both of commission and omission.

AT a recent meeting of the East India Association a paper was read by General Cavanagh on the subject of the organisation of the European army in India. In it he condemns the continual withdrawal of seasoned soldiers, and recommends a separate force for India, the recruits on enlisting choosing whether they will serve 'at home, or in India.

THE annual Damodar floods can be checked according to a memorial presented to Government by the inhabitants of the affected tracts. The following remedy was suggested:

The flood-water, that escapes through the breaches of the right embankment, pours into the Rupnarain river at a place, named Bakshi, in the Howrah District. From this place of junction at the Rupnarain a natural channel has been caused by the press of water towards the north. If this channel be extended to the breach at Jankuli, then the calamity, may be averted to a considerable extent. In extending the proposed channel, it will not be necessary to excavate the whole length, for deep, detached channels have been formed in several places, which, if connected by removing their obstructions, will form one continuous channel for efficient discharge of the flood-water. These obstructions are due to the accumulated sandy heaps that lie on the south of Subaldah, east and south of Bainan, and south of Sela for some distance towards the south. Formerly there was a khal by the name of Bachurdah, which used to drain off the surplus flood-water.

The papers connected with the Midnapore floods have been published, and they suggest remedial measures which may be fairly tried in connection with the Damodar floods also.

WE are glad to learn that the Sovabazar Benevolent Society has remitted Rs. 100 to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan in aid of the poor sufferers by floods in the district.

THE Bhagirathee also is rising near Murshedabad and the Laltakuri Embankment is again threatened. Another embankment is being hastily thrown up.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was in Burdwan for three days and it is to be hoped that the question of floods engaged his best attention on the spot. It is a pity that no competent engineer accompanied His Honor in his inspection.

NEWS has been received at Simla that the Select Committee has finished its sittings on the Uncovenanted Service grievances, and the report is favourable to those concerned. In all there have only been six meetings. Now that there has been an appreciable rise in exchange, the Uncovenanted Service have virtually no grievance to be redressed.

THE Anjuman Itafaq of Patna is thankful to Government for appointing Mr. A. Ahmed as a District Judge, and the members congratulste Mr. A. Ahmed on his selection, he being the first Mahomedan upon whom this honour has been conferred.

STARTLING news comes from Thibet. A Darjiling telegram states that a report current in Tibet has reached Darjiling to the effect that the coolies who were carrying the Amban's baggage ran away with him and the baggage, that subsequently the Amban had the ring-leaders executed, and that out of revenge the remaining coolies conspired against the Amban and have beheaded him. Mr. Hart, however disbelieves the rumour. The Amban's death, if true, may renew the Tibet-China difficulties. Since writing the above we learn that Government has no information regarding the alleged rumour.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR is said to be suffering from fever contracted during his Indian tour. We are glad to learn, however, that he is progressing favourably. The Indian origin of the fever must be an invention of scientific brains, for a long time has elapsed since His Royal Highness's departure from Indian shores. We earnestly hope that His Royal Highness will soon be completely restored to health.

THE sentences on the prisoners tried by Court-Martial in connection with the meeting of the Grenadier Guards have been promulgated. Two have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and three to eighteen months each, with hard labour. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley inspected the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards prior to their departure. Although Colonel Maitland denied having resigned command of the battalion, Colonel Eaton took over the command. The place where the Battalion is going to is still a mystery, although it is generally believed now that Bermuda is their destination. The Duke in his farewell address to the Grenadiers said how ashamed he was of their conduct; that they had disgraced her Majesty's uniform; and he disowned any further connection with the battalion. On the conclusion of the reading of the sentence, two of the men thereupon tore off their medals and threw them across the parade ground. The Press in discussing the Grenadier's case regard the sentences passed by the Court-Martial as not too severe, since the enquiry showed that the meeting was not a sudden outbreak but a concerted measure. In the Commons Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question of Mr. Bradlaugh, who suggested a merciful revision of the heavy sentences passed on the Grenadier Guardsmen, said he had not yet perused the reports of the trial, but deprecated any interference on the part of Parliament in the matter.

AFTER a few months' respite brought about by the death of some talented artistes, the Star Theatre re-opened on Saturday last, with great *eclat*. *Chanda*, a superbly mounted historical play, by Babu Girish Chandra Ghose, was put on board for the first time, the acting and scenic effect were both excellent. It is to be expected that this departure from mythology to history will meet with general approval.

We regret to hear that Babu Bhagabati Charan Ghose, a well-known pleader of the High Court, died from the effects of paralysis, on Wednesday last. He was essentially a self-made man, and had many good traits in his character. He was, for some time Government pleader of Rungpore, and gave great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Babu Bhagabati Charan was the father of Mr. N. N. Ghose, Editor of the *Indian Nation*, and of Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, a graduate of the Calcutta University.

THE Governor-General in Council has notified that on the following days which are not declared by the Government of Bengal to be public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices of the Government of India shall close, with the exception of the office of issue of the Paper Currency Department and the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.—

Mahomedan holidays.—Id-uz-Zuha, on the 28th of July, Muharram 26th and 27th August, and Fatiha E. Duazdahum, 27th October.

Hindu holidays.—Durga Puja, 18th, 24th and 25th October, Lakhi Puja, 29th October. General holiday, the 24th December.

WE learn from the last half-yearly report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal that the net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 17,36,679-12-1, which with Rs. 1,12,073-13-3, brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 18,48,753-9 4. Heavy losses, however, were incurred through carelessness of a grave character. Certain opium-passes on which loans had been made by Mr. E. H. Solomon were discovered to have been forged, and to provide for probable losses arising from these and from doubtful accounts at the Bombay Agency, for which further provision is deemed requisite, it has been found necessary to transfer from the Reserve to the Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund, a sum of 11 lacks of rupees in addition to the 4 lacks appropriated from profits. Mr. Solomon having been punished in connection with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank case, the Bank of Bengal case was dropped. This is very much to be regretted, for without pressing for any severe punishment, the Bengal Bank case might have been allowed to proceed just by way of reassuring the public and the shareholders that there is nothing to complain of in its internal origanisation and working. A screw must be loose somewhere, and proprietors and shareholders who meet at annual General Meeting on Thursday, the 10th of August, will probably overhaul the whole system. Two Directors are to be elected at that meeting in the room of two that go out by rotation, and, as we said in a recent issue, it is greatly to be desired that a native Director of rank, wealth, influence and business habits should be appointed.

THE increase in the staff of Judges of the Small Cause Court will take effect from the 1st of August. Babu Jadunath Roy, now officiating as Fourth Judge, is expected to be the substantive Fifth Judge. Mr. Jones will return about the 1st of August, when the Bench of the Court will be thus constituted:—Mr. Sconce first Judge, Mr. Mac-Ewen second, Mr. Jones third, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee fourth, Babu Jadunath Roy fifth, and Mr. Abdul Hossein sixth Judge and Registrar. Mr. Jones's term of service soon expires under the 55 years rule; but we hope that considering his conspicuous services an extension will be granted to him.

FOLLOWING the example of their elder brother, Syed Mahommed Ibrahim Hussein Khan and Syed Mahommed Akbar Ali Khan, second and third sons of the late Nawab Luft Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Patna, have each made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the building fund of the New Zenana Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta.

THOSE who advocate the extension of State and guaranteed railways should carefully note the steady diminution in their earnings. From the commencement of the financial year to the 28th June there was a decrease in gross earning compared with the corresponding week of 1889, amounting to Rs. 17,51,248, which is reduced by a gain in decreased gross estimated expenses to a net deficiency of Rs. 7,45,857. The East Indian has earned Rs. 9,89,897 less in three months, the Rajputana-Malwa Rs. 11,84,467 less, the North-Western Rs. 6,21,506 less and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Rs. 3,27,342 less, these being the chief items amongst the reduced earnings. The G. I. P. Railway, with the same mileage, shows a gross revenue improved by Rs. 6,10,416. The Bengal Nagpore, the Indian Midland, and the Eastern Bengal have also earned more, but that is because they have an increased length of line open to traffic, their average receipts per mile being less. The average mileage earnings per week on the East Indian have fallen as much as Rs. 44, of the Rajputana-Malwa Rs. 54, of the North-Western Rs. 19, of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Rs. 35, of the Eastern Bengal Rs. 12.

A CROWDED meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday last, as announced before, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, to accord a suitable reception to Babu Surendranath Bannerjee on his return from England. An address was presented to Babu Surendranath recognising of the good work done by him in England in connection with the Congress cause. Babu Surendranath in reply gave a short account of his doings in England and Scotland, and said that the agitation to bear any fruit must be kept up. The English political agency has to be strengthened and branches ought to be established in different provincial towns of Great Britain in which public opinion, he justly said, ought to be focussed. Funds, and large funds, are needed for these purposes as well as for the purposes of the Congress work in India. Raja Rajendra Narain Deb, Mr. Bonnerjee, Babu Kally Churn Bannerjee, Babu Kali Nath Mitter, Mr. Mehta and two Mahomedan gentlemen addressed the meeting among others, and appealed to the country and people for aid and co-operation in the great cause that the Congress represents.

JURORS of the Calcutta High Court, both Europeans and natives, unite in complaining that their conveniences are not consulted in the way that they might expect. These people are kept away from their business for days together at times, and if they render their services without any murmur it is but fair to see that they are not unnecessarily inconvenienced. The prevailing complaint seems to be that it is nobody's business to see to the necessities of the inner man during midday adjournment, when a good three hours' work may well be taken to justify the demand for a hearty lunch. These things used to be better looked after when the confinement system was in vogue, and jurors who could not return home before returning their verdict, however long a case might be, would find bed and board provided. This makes one almost look back longingly to those good old days. These observations might draw the attention of the authorities and services rendered by jurors in the future may be surrounded with less hardships than in the past.

CREDIT is due to the Calcutta detective police for the clever arrest of a daring thief who committed theft of a large sum of money at the house of Babu Chundi Charan Ghose, a well-known contractor. He had brought home a large sum of money in notes of Rs. 1,000 each, which he placed in an iron safe, amounting, in all, to about Rs. 20,000. A day or two after, he missed seven notes of Rs. 1,000 each, but did not inform the police of the matter till the day after, when, on going to the Currency Office to stop payment, he was informed that the notes had already been cashed for small ones of Rs. 10 each. It was then discovered that one Akshay Kumar Mozoomdar, who lived in the house, and was also in Babu Chundi Charan's service, had absconded. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the detectives succeeded in tracing him to Benares and Rampore Haut. He was eventually arrested in his native village of Naihatty, and he confessed to the Police that the money was stowed away in a biscuit box buried in a wall of his house. The money has thus been recovered with the exception of about 200 rupees which this light-fingered gentleman had spent possibly for expiatory purposes at Benares.

THE *Pioneer* in his own way views the Income tax with disfavor. He thinks the addition to the salt duty should be removed first; but after that, as soon as the finances will admit of it, the standard of exemption from income-tax should be raised to Rs. 1,000 per annum, and officials should be relieved of the impost. "As regards Indian officials, the tax is an innovation, introduced in a time of urgency when there was need of a good example of public spirit. It was in their case at any rate a special call, and when the circumstances have passed away, the demand should in justice be removed. When these exemptions have been effected, it will be worth while considering whether in point of expediency the remainder of the tax is worth retaining, in view of the defects attaching to it, and the irritation which it will always continue to cause." It is not the officials that showed the public spirit that our contemporary refers to, but it was the public at large to whom that credit is due. They readily and in utter ignorance of what was in store for them in the shape of a permanent impost, fell in with Lord Dufferin's views, who wanted, as they understood, a temporary aid. What with the rise in exchange, and improvement in different sources of revenue, the Income tax at the present day has no justification and should be at once removed.

The case of Empress *vs.* Hari Mohan Maiti was finished on Saturday last. The jury were unanimous in finding the prisoner not guilty on the first three charges, namely, (1) culpable homicide not amounting to murder, (2) voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and (3) causing death by negligence; but found him guilty on the fourth charge, which was causing hurt by a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life. The presiding judge in delivering judgment said:—"Hari Mohan Maiti—You have been convicted by the jury, and I am bound to say rightly convicted, of the offence of having caused grievous hurt to your wife by an act so rashly and negligently done as to endanger human life. It is a great offence; the jury have acquitted you of all charges which are involved either in any intention to cause injury to your wife, or that you had the least knowledge that any injury was likely to be caused to your wife. They were perfectly right in so acquitting you, but the offence of which you have been convicted is a very serious one. I do not inflict upon you anything approaching the highest punishment that might be inflicted for the act. I sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment."

THE condition to which the indigo tracts in Jessore have been reduced is calculated to excite alarm. Batches after batches of the poor ryots are daily filling the jails and are being heavily fined. The whole sub-division of Magura has been almost rendered desolate, and women and children who could not be sent to jail are literally starving. We hoped Mr. Smith, the Presidency Commissioner, who visited the Sub division lately, would do something to put an end to the scandal. But we are disappointed. Now that Sir Steuart Bayley is on his gubernatorial tour, would it be asking too much of His Honor to pay a visit to the indigo tracts and witness the condition of the ryots with his own eyes? From certain facts placed at our disposal it would appear that Mr. Moore has succeeded in introducing a greater terror in Magura than even Mr. Luson. During the last week, we are told, some 50 ryots were convicted, of whom 31 were sentenced to imprisonment and the rest were heavily fined. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs 698. We would draw special attention of the Government to these facts, and hope some steps will be promptly taken to alleviate the suffering of these poor people.

A SERIOUS complaint was made against the Ripon College by the authorities of a rival College. The charge was that the Ripon College granted a certificate of attendance to a habitual absentee, who went up to the last B. L. Examination and gained a high place in the University list. The student who brought such 'honor' to his College, never attended its lecture, and yet managed to secure a certificate of attendance required by the University regulations. The Syndicate appointed a committee to investigate the charge. The Committee found that the charge was not without foundation. The Syndicate has *disaffiliated* the erring College, in law, for one year. Some 'shady transactions' were also brought to light with regard to another College. It has escaped, we hear, with a heavy censure.

WE are much concerned to read the following in the *Statesman*:—

The Utterpara Charitable Dispensary was established in 1851, in consequence of a deed of gift made by Babus Joykissen Mookerjee and Rajkissen Mookerjee of two *putnee* taluks to the Government of the East India Company under the distinct condition, inserted in the deed, that, so long as the Government paid the expense of the institution, that is' a monthly sum of Rs. 150 on their account and a monthly sum of Rs. 100 together with English medicines and surgical instruments on its own part, and thereby maintained the dispensary, it would be "in the full enjoyment of the rents and profits of the said two taluks." It was further distinctly stipulated that "the Government shall have no power to make a gift of, sell, or otherwise transfer the property." In 1884, when the dispensary was about to be transferred to the management of the local municipality, the late Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee was assured that the transfer would not be a violation of the condition of the deed of gift. Since then, things have been going on satisfactorily and the Government has posted to the dispensary assistant-surgeons of all grades. On the recent transfer, however, of the last assistant-surgeon to another appointment, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Dr. Hilson, has informed the municipality that he will not appoint any assistant surgeon in the Government service to the Utterpara dispensary unless and until the Commissioners bind themselves to pay the salary of the officer the department may choose to appoint up to Rs 200, the maximum pay of an assistant-surgeon. The inhabitants of Utterpara have appealed to the Bengal Government against Dr. Hilson's decision; and it is not improbable, as hinted by them, that if this proceeding is upheld, the heirs of the original donors may file a suit for the restitution of their rights, title and interest in the properties endowed on the dispensary, for a violation of the condition on which the endowment was made.

We trust Government, if not Dr. Hilson, will take the hint if any has been given.

IT has been arranged that the Duke of Connaught shall join the Horse Guards as Staff Officer, probably in the coming autumn, with a view to qualifying for a higher position.

AFTER a trial extending over nearly a week, Mr. E. H. Solomon was found guilty by a special Jury of six of the fourteen counts of charges in the Hong kong and Shanghai Bank Fraud Case. His Lordship Sir Justice Wilson passed a sentence of eight years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, but did not think it necessary to pass any sentence on the other counts. Considering that the ends of justice have been amply met, Mr. Pugh withdrew the Bank of Bengal case. Mr. Solomon has been proved guilty and has been deservedly punished. But his participators in crime, for he must have had some, escaped probably because he did not choose to drag them down in his fall. The prisoner's family had come to the trial and at one time there were expectations of an acquittal. The result, therefore, was a great shock to the prisoner and his friends.

WE are sincerely glad to hear that Babu Sitanath Roy has been elected a Port Commissioner, as the representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, to which body the Local Government has accorded the privilege of electing a Port Commissioner, under the Calcutta Port Act of 1890. The election was held by ballot at a general meeting of the Chamber convened for that purpose under the rules of the Chamber in that behalf. We congratulate the Secretary of the Chamber on his election, and we are sure no better selection could have been made.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held at Simla on Thursday last. Mr. Robert Crosthwaite in introducing a Bill embodying Sir Auckland Colvin's scheme for administrative reform in the United Provinces, said "that the Benares Division having been found too extensive a charge for one Commissioner, it was proposed to separate the districts of Gorakpur, Basti and Azamgarh, and to create a new division containing those three districts; also to transfer the district of Jaunpur from Allahabad to the Benares Division, and make the latter consist of the five permanently settled districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Ballia and Jaunpur. The transfer of Jaunpur to Benares will enable the Local Government to abolish the Jhansi Division, which, comprising Jhansi, Jaluan and Lalatpui, is a scheduled district under the Districts Act of 1874, and can be conveniently administered by the Commissioner of Allahabad. With regard to Oudh, it is proposed to transfer to the Board

of Revenue of the North-West Provinces the powers and duties performed by the Chief Commissioner as the chief controlling revenue authority, as sufficient direct personal attention cannot be given to such duties by the head of a large Government; care at the same time being taken to preserve the special powers of the Chief Commissioner, in the settlement of the taluqdari mahals, and annulling of the settlement of such mahals for arrears of revenue. The next proposal, he explained, was to relieve the Commissioners of judicial functions and increase the number of District Judges, and it has, therefore, been decided to reduce the Oudh Divisions to two only; while, in order that the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in Oudh may be able to assist the District Judge more effectually, it is proposed to confer on them a jurisdiction similar in extent to that exercised by the same officers in the North-West Provinces. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif is raised from suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 500 to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000, while the Local Government is empowered to still further increase their jurisdiction. Certain amendments are also to be made in the Oudh Rent Act." The Bill was introduced, and the Council adjourned until Thursday, the 31st instant. The amalgation of Oudh with the North West was sanctioned as a tentative measure. Sir Auckland Colvin evidently thinks that the time has come when the force of keeping up a separate administration in name should be given up. Why keep up now the Chief Commissionership? That should also be relegated to the regions of limbo, and the Taluqdari system swept away.

WE notice with pleasure that love for manly sports is steadily growing among our young men. They not only desire to distinguish themselves in literary pursuits, but seem to be desirous also of gaining a distinction for pluck and prowess in games that require their exhibition. Cricket, football and lawn-tennis are now the favourite pastimes of our young men, and so long as they keep them within proper bounds, and do not allow play to interfere with their legitimate pursuits, they deserve every encouragement. Last Thursday there was a keen football contest between the East Surrey Regiment team consisting of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the members of the Sobha-Bazar Sporting Club for the Trades Challenge Cup. We take the following report of the contest from the *Indian Daily News* :—

This match in the first ties for the Trades Challenge Cup was played on the Dalhousie ground. The result was a surprise to the large number of spectators. The Babus played a good and plucky game, and eventually beat their opponents. The Sova-Bazar at the commencement led off by scoring a goal, N. Sarvadhikari being responsible for it. After some more plays at both ends of the ground, the soldiers took advantage of an occasion when they found themselves in front of the Sova Bazar goal, and ssayed a shot. The ball struck the cross-bar, and rebounded, when Lieutenant Paterson put it through, and equalised matters. The Sova Bazar team, shortly before half-time, added another goal, again through the instrumentality of N. Sarvadhikari, after a grand dribble right down the length of the field. During the second half of the game, each side within the first ten minutes gained another goal, Armitage being successful for the soldiers, while Bose scored for Sova Bazar by a clean long shot. The soldiers now tried desperately to avert defeat, and time after time attacked the Sova Bazar goal, but without success. The Babus made a very plucky defence, and did not content themselves with playing on the defensive, but very frequently assumed the offensive, and gave their opponents as much as they could do to prevent them improving upon their already formidable lead. Nothing further was scored, and at the call of time, the Sova Bazar were left winners by 3 goals to 2. Teams :—

SOVA BAZAR

GOAL—Chuckerburtty. Backs—Mitter and Dass Half-backs—Sumartha and Bose. Forwards—B P Sarvadhikari, N. P. Sarvadhikari, Bannerjee, Bose, Roy, and Chatterjee

EAST SURREY

GOAL—Robinson. Backs—Jones and Pees. Half backs—Rose, Tobin, and Paine, Forwards—Lipscombe, Armitage, Richards, Lt, Paterson, and Starte.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamps and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar,, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 23, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district.

Babu Srish Chandra Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is transferred to Rungpur, and is appointed to have charge of the Nelphamarhi sub-division of that district.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah sub-division of the district of Purneah.

Mr. Alan McGavin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri is transferred temporarily to the Sudder station of the Darjeeling district.

Mr. W. F. C. Montrou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipur, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, is transferred to Julpaiguri, and is appointed to have charge of the Alipur sub-division of that district.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Balasore, and is appointed to have charge of the Bhuddruck sub-division of that district.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, is transferred to Tipperah, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Dino Nath Chuckerbutty is promoted temporarily to second grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, vice Babu Hera Lal Sen, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the Russa Distillery in the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Babu Charu Chandra Mittra, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on excise work, Giridi, Hazaribagh, is promoted temporarily to the third grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, vice Babu Denio Nath Chuckerbutty.

Babu Purna Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-division of that district.

Babu Purna Chandra Bysack, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Khulna, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E., Magistrate and Collector, on privilege leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. H. S. Beadon, on furlough.

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India

13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238.

Mr. R. Cornish, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E., on leave.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr. R. Cornish.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley is appointed to act, until further orders, as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 18th instant.

Munshi Amjad Ali acted as Sub-Deputy Collector of Kutubdia, in the district of Chittagong, from the 29th December 1889 to the 5th March 1890, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Grish Chandra Dass Gupta.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamarhi Mozufferpur, on leave, is transferred to Sarun and is appointed to have charge of the Sewan sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. H. Bernard, or until further orders.

Babu Surendra Lal Mitter, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred temporarily to Singbhum, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

Babu Suchitanund Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at that sub-division.

This cancels the order of the 14th instant, posting him to the Satkhira sub-division of the Kulna district,

Babu Radhakant Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Maulavi Abdus Samad, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is transferred to the Sudder station, of the district of Manbhum.

Babu Girendra Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Maldah.

Babu Satya Churn Mukerjee, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for five months under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd February 1890.

The orders of the 14th instant granting privilege leave for two months to Mr. C. M. Wintle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Palamow District Police, and appointing Mr. F. L. Halliday, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh to have charge of the district police of Palamaw, are cancelled.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Magurah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hari Lal Mukerjee, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Tikari Bench, in the district of Gya, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Chuni Lal Pattak.

Babu Bhuguna Bajpai.

Babu Haraprosad Shastri, Honorary Magistrate of the Indipendent Bench at Naihati, in the district of the 24-Purgunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

ERRATUM.—In the order, dated the 27th May 1890, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, appointing Abul Hasen to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Kushtea, in the Naddiya district, *for* Abul Hasen *read* Abul Hosain.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—Babu Nilmani Nag, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, viz., eight days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations and the remaining period under article 306 *(b)* of the same Regulations, with effect from the 24th June 1890.

Mr. Syud Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, Munsif of Kurigram, in the district of Rungpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulation, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Hari Lal Mukerjee, Munsif of Magurah, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for fifty days, under article 306(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Gopal Chandra Bose, Munsif of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and seven days, under article 306(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulation, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Nil Madhub Mukerjee, Munsif of Thakurgoan, in the district of Dinajpur, is allowed leave for four months under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1890.

MARRIAGE NOTICE.

Wanted a handsome girl of respectable parentage for a Brahmin youth of noble appearance, good moral character, studying in the 4th year Civil Engineering class, Sarvanandi, Rabikari Chatuti, fourth purush Bhanga. Refer to H. D., Hindoo Patriot Press.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890, Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils. Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Advertisements.

CAUTION.

The public are warned against having pecuniary or business dealings with Bhavani Charan Dutt, son of the late Babu Gokul Chandra Dutt deceased and grandson of Baboo Bunko Behari Dutt of No. 26 Moirahatta Street in Calcutta and also of Bura Bazar Chinsurah, as the said Bhavani Charan Dutt is still under age and is not possessed of any property from which any debt incurred by him may be satisfied. Dated this 22nd day of July 1890.

GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER
Attorney for
BABOO BUNKO BEHARI DUTT
5, Hastings Street Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO

Clubs Libraries, Schools, Reading Rooms and Institutes.

THE present comparatively favorable rate of exchange has enabled us to reduce our cash rate for books in all departments of literature to 10 annas to the shilling. As a fall in exchange may at any time necessitate a reversion to our former cash rate of 12 annas to the shilling, we would advise Clubs, Libraries, Schools, Institutes and other large purchasers of books to supply their requirements at the reduced rate.

Catalogues will be furnished on application to

W. NEWMAN & CO., LD.
4, Dalhousie Square
Calcutta.

BATHGATE & CO.

CHEMISTS TO THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA.

B. & CO.'S HOOF OINTMENT

This oin ment will be found invaluable for stimulating the growth of the hoof, preventing or curing that brittleness so frequently met with in India. In tins at Rs. 2, 4, and 7-8.

B. & CO.'S MARIGOLD OINTMENT

This ointment is good for fresh wounds or old ulcers cracked heels, sores and wounds of every description, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4,

SHERIFF'S CORONET LINIMENT, in bottles at Rs. 3 0.,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP. in tins at As. 12, Rs 1-8 and, 3.
CARBOLIC BAR SOAP, 1lb, As. 8; 3lb Bars, Re. 1-8 each

B. & CO.'S TONIC SPICE,

OR

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES

(*Contains no injurious ingredient, and may be given with the greatest safety.*)

The Tonic Spice is grateful to the taste (horses eat it with avidity); it increases appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, fortifies the constitution, gives tone and vigour to the system, producing *firmness of muscle.* and prevents the injurious results of over-exertion, Per tin, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 5.

B & CO.'S COLIC MIXTURE FOR HORSES

Affords speedy and effectual relief. Per bottle, Re. 1 8 and Rs. 3.

B. & CO.'S CARBOLISED GLYCERINE

(Much superior to Carbolic Oil) A table-spoonful mixed with half a pint of water forms the most generally useful Healing Lotion for old sores, cuts and wounds of every description. A tea-spoonful on each poultice is the best application for broken boils. abscesses, &c. Per bottle, (small) ... Rs. 1 8
" " (large) ... " 3 0

B. & CO'S VETERINARY CARBOLIC

For Wounds, Cracks, Chafes, and for healing purpose, generally. It prevents gangrene, allays all irritations and the sore at once assumes a healthy appearance, and heals with far greater rapidity than under any other treatment. Per pot Rs. 2, and in 7. 14, and 28lb. tin for Cavalry Regiments and large consumers at special rates.

B. & CO.'S MANGE SPECIFIC, OINTMENT

For the cure of the disease in Horses, &c. Rs.3 per pot

B. & CO.'S EMBROCATION "VETERINARY"

Takes away all soreness and gives immediate relief and speedy cure in cases of Lameness, Sprains, Splints, Curb, Chapped Heels, &c. Re. 1. per bottle.

B. & CO.'S HARNESS VARNISH

The best preservative for hoods of buggies and carriages, also for harness. It not only imparts a softness to, but effectually preserves, the leather. In bottles at Re. 1 4.

B. & CO.'S MOMROGAN OR SADDLE PASTE

Keeps leather work soft and polished, preserving and rendering it impervious to rain. In pots at Re.1-8 each.

HALF PRICE SALE

WILL COMMENCE

AUGUST FIRST

HALF PRICE SALE

MOORE & CO.,

HALF PRICE SALE

MOORE & CO.,

HALF PRICE SALE

MOORE & CO,

LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

The construction of most Lever Watches have in the past few years degenerated into toy's making. This is generally the case with watches intended for the Trade, especially the bazar Trade. Tricks of the most shameful description takes the place of honest watchmaking and still every Dealer or Agent will guarantee his articles to be best in order to procure a quick sale, only to the detriment of respectable manufacturers and the Public.—We would caution against actual deceiving appearance in watches and such conterfeits as fancy jewels, delicate mechanisms, unscientific principles of wheel-works and lever adjustments.

Ask Dealers to guarantee, on special warranty paper, and in full that you get real ruby jewels in the watch you buy and see how many can do it.

Genuine watches with Trade marks or Trade name are obtainable at manufacturer's own prices from G. A. Charpie and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, whose Catalogue of 84 different kinds of Watches, for every purse and fancy, is sent free on application.

HOUSEHOLD LEVER TIME PIECES.—We have secured the sole Agency of the best American Clock factory for the manufacture of 4 and 2 inches round Lever Time pieces, with or without Alarms, plain or Automatic figure dials, (coloured). These articles have no equal in the market, every one of them has a special Trade mark on dial or at back as an additional guarantee of good manufacture.

No other firm in the whole of India offers advantages and goods of real merit, at prices intended to procure a large sale. See our new Watch No 36 or 38.

ASK FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST TO

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA.

SOLOMONS & CO.,

Practical Opticians & Spectacle-makers.

7, GOVERNMENT-PLACE, CALCUTTA.

SIX MEDALS 1883 84, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PRESERVERS, supplied to H. M's Ophthalmic Hospitals in India since 1844, and these "celebrated" SPECTACLES have not been surpassed.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED.

Scientific Instruments of every description in stock, imported and repaired with great care.

Customers may rely upon every care and attention being paid to all the orders, which are executed under the immediate supervision and new management of Mr. E. J. HASKEW (the late Senior Partner) now Sole Proprietor.

Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

(*Registerd under Act VI of* 1882.)

CAPITAL 10,000,000

TO BE DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF

RS. 25 EACH.

Re. 1 (one) *on each share* to be paid with the application for registration of name as shareholder; the balance of Rs. 24 to be paid according to the calls of the Company in monthly instalments of Re. 1, or quarterly instalments of Rs. 3 per share.

Bankers :—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta

Solicitors :—Messrs. Sen & Co. 11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Application for shares and copies of prospectus to be made to the undersigned.

HEM CHANDRA MITTRA. B. L.,
Secretary,
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.,
Rungpore

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12, 1889.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings on paper, but I should like to thank you, for your lozenges have done wonders for me in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him thank God, I am still alive and getting on well) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for abduct, or paralysis of the vocal chords, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; indeed it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mueus also, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty —I am, sirs, yours truly,
"Mr. T. Keating,"
J. HILL,

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense. Mr. Hill kindly allows any reference to be made to him.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SOLD EVERYHERE IN BOTTLES.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and candian gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust-tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore Satura says:—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the lecket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY. 227

THE DISPENSARY

No. 9, Chowringhee Road.

Is now opened, for Medical Advice, Dispensing of Prescriptions, and for supplying Medicines of all descriptions.

Prescriptions prepared from only the best drugs imported direct from England, and dispensed under European supervision. Mofussil orders promptly executed.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

SUPERIOR AERATED WATERS.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

Dr. Comley attends daily from 8-30 to 11-30 a. m., and from 4 to 5-30 p. m., Advice gratis, medicine only charged for.

RANSOMES SIMS & JEFFERIES LD., IPSWICH & LONDON.

ENGINES AND BOILERS OF ALL KINDS

FLOUR MILLS, SOORKEY MILLS

TEA MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ON THE THOMSON HOUSTON SYSTEM

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

FRED. BRABY & CO.

GLASGOW AND LONDON

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC SHEETING

IRON HOUSES, GODOWNS &c.,

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.,

Agents, Calcutta.

ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINES & SPARE PARTS IN STOCK

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets of various gauges. 289

T. E. BEVAN & CO.,

The London Musical Depot,

13 *Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

PIANOFORTES ... By all leading makes, New Pianos from Rs. 300 to 1,500. New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

BAND INSTRUMENTS AND FITTINGS. Sole Agents for F. BESSON & CO., London.

These Instruments have obtained 45 gold medals and are the best made; used by all Bands in every country.

Musical instruments of every description

New Illustrated Catalogues free. 274

MEDICAL.

Dr. W. W. SHEPPARD, from Melbourne undertakes the treatment of certain diseases pronounced incurable, by the principle of absorption, thereby rendering Surgical Operations unnecessary, *viz*, Goitre, Eliphantiasis, Dropsy, and Cancer. The following are *specialite*, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Paralysis, Typhoid, Jungle and other Fevers, Diabetes, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy and Leprosy. Numerous *cures* of cases *given up* by the Faculty in Melbourne and India as incurable, attest the efficacy of Dr. Sheppard's method of treatment. White Leprosy cured in from 60 days to three months.

Hours of consultation, from 9 A. M. till noon, at his residence. *N. B.* Removed to 20, Mott's Lane, Entrance East-end Wellington-square.

এই দোকান রামপুর বোয়ালীয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত। স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের নানাপ্রকার অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন, হুদ্দা সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত হয় ও বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। কম মজুরিতে সামান্য পাইনে অল্প ওজনে পুরা ভড়কে প্রস্তুত হয়। অর্দ্ধ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়। ক্যাটালগের লিখিত "মজুরিস্থলে" প্রতি তোলার মজুরি বুঝিতে হইবে।

শ্রীবিপীন বেহারি ধর।
রাণীবাজার রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া
254 জেলা রাজসাহী।

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No claps or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,146
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£814,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£35,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1888, over	...	£512,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£340,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£100,500

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

J. C. Macgregor Esq., Barrister-at-law and Receiver of the High Court, Calcutta,

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs Morgan and Co.)

MORGAN & CO.,

Life Managers.

Prospectus and Report sent on application 175

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein. Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK

26

W. H. ALLEN & CO.,

Publishers & Booksellers,

7 WELLESLEY PLACE, CALCUTTA.

A Selection of Law Books.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE SALE OF GOODS AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY. By Robert Campbell. Rs. 18-12.

A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND AGENT IN CONTRACT AND TORT. By William Evans. Second Edition, 1888. Rs. 18-12.

AN ELEMENTARY DIGEST OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Stephen Martin Leake. Rs. 23-12.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OF ENGLAND. By Sir James Fitz James Stephen. Second edition. Rs. 18-12.

THE SALE OF GOODS, INCLUDING "THE FACTORS' ACT, 1889." By his Honour Judge Chalmers. Rs. 6-4.

A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON CODIFICATION. By Frederick Pollock. Fourth Edition. Rs. 6-4.

A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES IN EQUITY. Two Vols. with notes. (vol. I.) By Frederick Thomas White and Owen Davies Tudor, Sixth Edition, (vol. II.) By Owen Davies Tudor, Sixth Edition. Rs. Rs. 52-8.

COMMENTARIES ON THE PRESENT LAWS OF ENGLAND. By Thomas Brett, 2 vols. Rs 23-12.

THE CONTRACT OF AFFREIGHTMENT AS EXPRESSED IN CHARTER PARTIES AND BILLS OF LADING. By T. E. Scrutton. 2nd edition. Rs. 11-4.

A SELECTION OF LEGAL MAXIMS. Classified and illustrated. By Herbert Broom. The Sixth Edition. By Herbert F. Manisty and Charles Cagney. Rs. 19-11.

PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT. A treatise on the General Principles concerning the validity of agreements in the Law of England. Fifth Edition, with a new chapter By Sir Frederick Pollock. Rs. 17-8.

A HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS. Containing a variety of useful and select Precedents required in Solicitors' offices. Relating to conveyancing and general matters, with numerous variations and suggestions. By H Moore, edited by T. Lambert Mears. Second edition. Rs. 12-8.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ACT XIV of 1882—As modified by the Governor-General of India in Council up to July 1st 1888, By W. Griffth. Rs. 13-2.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS I AND XVIII of 1872, also the Indian Oaths Act X of 1873. By W. Griffith. Rs. 9-6

Handy Information Books. Re. 1-9 *each*

THE MANNERS AND RULES OF GOOD SOCIETY. SOCIETY SMALL TALK or, what to say, and when to say it.

HEALTH BEAUTY AND THE TOILET. Letters to Ladies from a Lady Doctor. By Anna Kingsford.

PARTY GIVING ON EVERY SCALE: or, The Cost of Entertainments.

THE CORRECT GUIDE TO LETTER WRITING

THE HOME AS IT SHOULD BE; its Duties and Amenities. By Prof. Valentine.

BIRD KEEPING. A practical Guide to the management of Cage and Singing Birds. By C. E. Dyson, with numerous wood cuts and coloured Illustrations.

MENUS MADE ESSAY, or How to order Dinner and give the Dishes their French names. By Nancy Lake.

Cheap Educational Books.

TWO THOUSAND EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Prof. Ansted. ... ... Rs. 1-4:

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOGRAPHY. By Professor Ansted. ... ... As. 14.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN; or First Lessons in Physical Geography. By Prof. Ansted ... Re. 1-4

A PRIMER OF PHONETICS. By Henry Sweet Rs 2-3.

LONGMAN'S SCHOOL COMPOSITION. By David Salmon. ... ... Re. 1-9

ELEMETARY CHEMISTRY FOR SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. By Robert Avey Ward. ... ... As 15

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Henry Ince and James Gilbert. New and thoroughly revised Edition. By Arthur Hassall, M. A, Student of Christ Church. ... ... As. 1 0

NOTICE.

CIRCULATION FREE.

Bijnan Niti prasuna, by Kumar Radhaprasad Roy author of *Bijnan Kalpalatika* and *Bijnan Sant kusum*, Durmahatta 25 Rajbatty, on receipt of on anna post stamp.

DEBENDRA NATH SINGHA,—*Librarian*
25 Rajbatty, Durmahátta Street

ENGLISH PRINTING PAPERS

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LD

LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Printing, Writing, and Colored Papers

Large Stocks kept at our Calcutta Office No. 7, New China Bazar Street

where Samples and Prices may be had on Application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

H. W. CASLON & Co.'s TYPES,

B. WINSTON & SON'S INK,

AND

HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair; it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

a soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

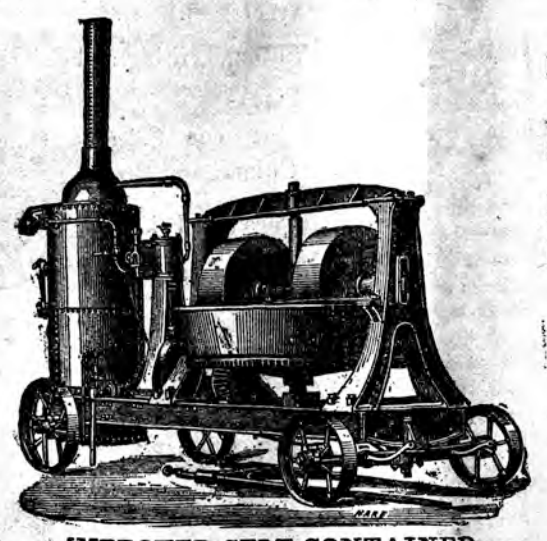
Per line 1 0 4

JOHN FOWLER & CO., (Leeds) Limited.

INDIAN BRANCH—5 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Engines & Boilers 6 H. P. to 30 H. P., Steel Wire ropes, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Portable Railway and Plant suitable for Contractors, Municipalities, Forest Work etc.



IMPROVED SELF CONTAINED SOORKEY MILL & ENGINE COMBINED

MANUFACTURERS OF

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER RAILWAYS WITH ROLLING STOCK AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,
COLLIERY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY WITH SPECIAL IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INDIAN SOIL,
IRRIGATING MACHINERY,
MILL ENGINES AND BOILERS UP TO 2,000 I. H. P.
SPECIAL ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOS ROBINSON & SON, LD-,

ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

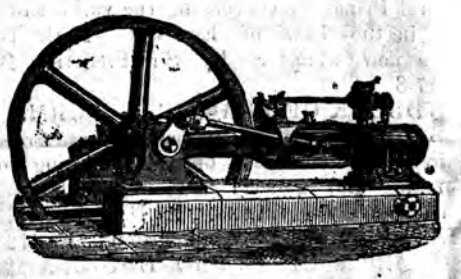
FOR THEIR WELLKNOWN

WOOD WORKING AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY,

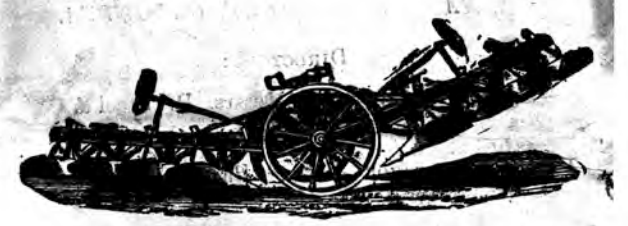
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS SUPPLIED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS FULLY EQUIPPED ON THE MOST IMPROVED MODERN SYSTEM.

Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.

TRACTION ENGINE OR ROAD LOCOMOTIVE



FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE



PATENT BALANCE PLOUGH FOR STEAM CULTIVATION 145

MANSFIELD'S

IMPROVED PATENT OIL GAS APPARATUS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS OF GREAT STRENGTH AND PURITY

AT A MUCH CHEAPER RATE THAN COAL GAS OR GASOLINE

GAS CAN BE MADE ON A SIMILAR SCALE

Prices from £50 upwards

AN APPARATUS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME

A BOY CAN OPERATE IT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, SIMPLE, EFFICIENT

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY BOMBAY REPORTS:

"The manufacture of Gas is very simple. The producer with very little trouble makes a very large quantity of Gas, indeed we can make half as such again as Mr. Mansfield states in his circulars."

Supplied to the order of the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.I.E. Member of the Viceroy's Council.

OIL GAS

FOR

Rajas' Palaces, Barracks, Municipalities, Public buildings, Railway Stations and Carriages, Tramcars, Mills, Tea and Indigo factories and all kinds of dwellings, shops, marketc. &c.

From 8 to 200 Lights—cheaper and giving three times more light than kerosine oil

Full particulars on application to the Office of this paper, or to

EDWIN MANSFIELD & SONS Gas Engineers and Oil Merchants

140 GREAT CLOWES STREET, MANCHESTER.

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

Advertisements.

THE LANSDOWNE MEDICAL HALL

36, *Dhurumtollah Street.*

MESSRS. LISTER & CO., SURGEONS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS, beg to inform their Constituents and the public that they have received per S.S. "Khedive," "Rewa," "Mirzapore," "Thames," "Lindula" "India," and "Karamania" a large and varied stock of British and Foreign Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Antiseptic Dressings, Surgical Appliances and other Druggists' Sundries. An inspection is respectfully invited. As we deal on the *Cash principle*, our prices will be found to compare very favorably with those of other European firms. Mofussil orders with remittances are promptly attended to. Prescriptions and Family Recipes are dispensed with the greatest care and accuracy. Ships and family Medicine-chests are always re-fitted with Drugs of the best quality and guaranteed purity at the lowest remunerative rates.

DR. W. YOUNAN, M. B. EDINBURGH.

Attends from 8 to 9 A.M. daily.

ADVICE FREE.

290

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not Granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age,	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 0

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old responsibilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Econominical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY "

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and of Particulars on application to.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9. Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS.
Agent, Calcutta.
149 *Russa Road South*

1

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache Giddiness Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite. Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS

They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice, the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates they stand without a rival

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d. 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers every where.

NOTICE.

"Messers Naylor Son Grimes and Co. will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 1s. ½d. size 14 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
275 *Wholesale Depot,* 35, *Clive Street, Calcutta*

THE GREAT BENGAL PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The first Emporium of seeds, and Plants and the cheapest Nursery in Bengal.

Just arrived per S. S. "Lord Clive" and "Legislator" the following fresh vegetable and choice Flower seeds and are offered for sale at unprecedented low rates.

Tin packets, containing amongst others eight sorts of chosen cabbage Knol Kole and first class Cauli flower seeds Beet roots Radishes, Carrots, Turnips and melon, onion, Peas, beans &c &c. in all 23 sorts Rupees 4 a packet. First class Patna Cauli flower seeds, at annas 12 per ½ tola.

Bringal seeds (black and white) the biggest sort at annas 8 per tola.

Country Moollee very large at annas 3 per 1a.

Patna Moollee at annas 2 per tola.

75 Sorts of selected and all useful country vegetable seeds at annas 12 a packet.

15 Sorts of choice, double and first class Flower seeds at Rs. 2-8 a packet.

PLANTS & GRAFTS PLANTS & GRAFTS

We bear strongest testimony in this department and the customers will be fully convinced of that if they once visit our office and show-gardens if not our famous depot at Heterarah Dum Dum. Send for our catalogue and come here with it to satisfy yourself in looking one by one of the entire discription of 125 varieties of Mangoes, Lychees, Peaches Limes &c placed into many beds with respective labels and there and then select and take up what you require. Count the number of beds and the description of Mangoes, Lychees &c named in our catalogue. Should you find anything wrong with us, you may withhold in offering your patronage, that is buying our plants or seeds. Come and verify our statement and furnish us with your orders. You might obtain one to one thousand of grafts or hundreds of each kind out of our numberless stock at our Dum Dum orchard. For plants and seeds catalogues send half anna stamp either for one or the both together. Orders and remittances should be sent to the Manager, the Great Bengal Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES,

Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.

The principal ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their Patients.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

HARE STREET *Calcutta.* | MOUNT ROAD *Madras.* | RAMPART ROW *Bombay.*

Price list free on application

Our Pamphlet "Ignorance, the cause of numerous Eye-Diseases," price post paid 4½ annas.

The *Pioneer* says: "A little work on 'The Eye' has just been published by Mr. S. S. Lawrence, the well-known Optician of Bombay, 'Ignorance, the Cause of Numerous Eye-diseases' is its title, and that it is a very appropriate one, a perusal makes painfully apparent. Much useful advice is given in the book, and the whole subject is treated in a manner that leaves no doubt that the writer is a specialist of the first order.'

MRS. GANGULI, B. A., G. M. C. B

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

CAN be consulted at her residence 57 Sukea's Street (Calcutta,) where she has been removed. Terms moderate.

THE

Combination Hair Oil,

The best and the most efficacious Hair Oil. Price, 8 oz. phial, 12 annas. Quart bottle, Rs. 2. Postage and packing charges extra, for Moffusil, one Rupee for a phial, and one Rupee and fourteen annas for a bottle. V. P. Post 2 annas extra. To be had at 57 Sukea's Street, Calcutta. 150.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Series,		
"E"	Long-wind	Rs. 7 8 0
"J"	Short wind, stem set, enamelled dial, jewelled, seconds hand.	Rs. 13 0 0
"L"	Ladies, or wristlet watch enamelled dial, jewelled.	Rs. 13 0 0

The merits of Waterbury watches are too well known to need puffing. All are accurate time keepers, made by machinery with interchangeable parts and will be cheaply repaired by the Company when broken.

2,000 Manufactured every working day!!

Success long continued is the best evidence of the value of any article offered for sale.

May be obtained of dealers in all parts of the country, and from the under-mentioned Agents :

D. Macropolo 13-3, Government Place East, Calcutta.
Soundy and Co. Bombay.
Addison and Co. Madras.

At all Railway Book-stalls; or from the Company's Offices in India.

268 *Church Lane, Bombay.*

PAPERS TO SPARE!

Yearly Rates, including postage.

Weeklies.

	Class A. Rs.	Class B. Rs.
Athenæum ...	14 0	10 0
Cassell's Saturday Journal ...	12 0	8 0
Catholic Times ...	10 0	6 0
Engineering ...	34 0	24 0
Fair Play (commercial) ...	14 0	10 0
Funny Folks ...	10 0	7 0
Home News ...	23 0	16 0
Illustrated London News ...	25 0	17 0
Illustd. Sporting and Dramatic News ...	25 0	17 0
New York Medical Journal ...	26 0	18 0
Overland Mail ...	23 0	16 0
Pictorial World ...	28 0	18 0
Public Opinion ...	12 0	8 8 0
Punch ...	10 0	7 0
Queen and Ladies' Newspaper ...	34 0	24 0
St. James's Budget ...	23 0	16 0
Tablet ...	22 0	15 0
Tit-Bits ...	10 0	7 0
Truth ...	24 0	6 0
Vanity Fair ...	24 0	6 8
World ...	24 0	

Monthlies.

	Class A. Rs. A.	Class B. Rs. A.	Class C. Rs. A.
Blackwood's Magazine ...	20 0	17 0	14 0
Cassell's Family Magazine ...	5 8	4 8	3 8
Chamber's Journal ...	5 8	4 8	4 0
Contemporary Review ...	20 0	17 0	14 0
Delineator ...	7 0	6 0	Nil
Dublin Medical Journal ...	15 0	14 0	Nil.
Fortnightly Review ...	20 0	17 0	14 0
Harper's Magazine ...	9 8	8 8	6 8
Irish Monthly ...	5 0	4 0	3 8
Knowledge ...	5 0	4 0	3 0
Macmillan's Magazine ...	8 8	7 8	6 0
Merry England ...	9 0	8 0	Nil
Murray's Magazine ...	10 8	7 8	5 0
National Review ...	20 0	17 0	14 0
New Review ...	6 0	5 0	4 0
Nineteenth Century ...	20 0	17 0	14 0
North American Review ...	20 0	Nil.	Nil.
Philosophical Magazine ...	20 0	Nil.	Nil.
Subjects of the Day (quarterly)...	8	Nil.	Nil.
Young Ladies' Journal ...	7 8		

NOTE :—Papers under Class A. are posted on receipt by the English Mail ; papers under Class B. seven or ten days later ; and papers under Class C. three weeks old.

Papers under Class B. and C. are for immediate supply ; in most cases orders will be registered for papers under Class A. Back Nos. are not included in the above rates.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., "THE CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT" CALCUTTA

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency The Viceroy. H. E. The Commander-in-chief.

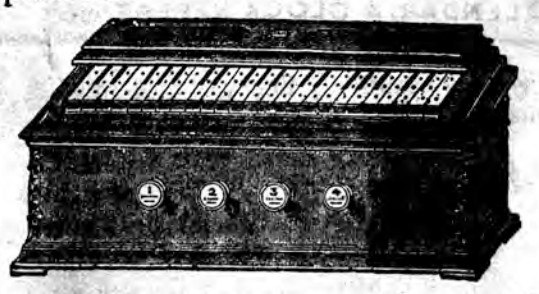
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N W. P. and CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

HAROLD & CO'S HARMONIUMS

	Rs.
The "Harmonino, 4 octs. cash ...	90
The "Students'" Harmonium 5 octs.	120
The "Cottage" Do do	160
The "Bungalow" Do do	250
The "Chapel" Do do	350
The "Church" Do do	450
The Double Diapason Do do	550

For illustrations and full particulars, see our catalogue which may be had, post-free.



"HAROLD-FLUTES"

3 octaves, 4 stops cash ...	Rs. 125
3½ Do Do „ ...	„ 150

"HARMONIFLUTES"
(Box-Harmoniums.)
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 95.

Musical Instruments of every description adapted for the performance of Indian Melodies, a large assortment to select from.

Catalogue, Post-Free.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Our stock of Musical Boxes, playing Indian Tunes unrivalled. The Boxes have been pronounced the most perfect in every respect by the best judges of indigenous music.

See our special list, for price and particulars.

HAROLD & CO.,
Importers of Music and Musical Instruments,
3 Dalhousie Square
CALCUTTA. *169*

J. M. EDMOND & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Nos. 27 & 28 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM SUITES

Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand.

Second-hand Furniture for sale, and at moderate prices.

FURNITURE repaired, estimates given and every facility afforded to constituents and intending purchasers.

SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.

Octagon-Marble Top Table with Cut Glass base below for Flowers.

THE FAN SHAPED mirror, Hat Rack and Entrance Table.

The Champion Cues, Ebony Butted Burrows, and Watts. 300

"EUREKA" "ACHROMATIC"

"SPECIALITE"

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, are the result of the late remarkable advance in optical science.

Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight" (sixth edition) with answer form and pattern sheet for perfect fitting and correcting any defective sight by correspondence. Free on application.

N. LAZARUS,

1, *Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.*

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.,

Capital and other Funds £435,473-8-8 on the 31st December 1889.

THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS OF THE POSITIVE

NOW AMOUNT TO

OVER

Twenty and a half Lakhs of Rupees f Government Papers

HELD BY TH OFFICIAL TRUSTEES FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Positive Rates for the Assurance of the Lives of Native Gentlemen have been fixed by eminent European Actuaries are moderate and many leading Native Gentlemen have signified their approval of them.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, Proposal Forms, and all other information may be obtained on application

A. B. ANTRAM,

Manager.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

STANDARD

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURED

BY

POCHARD & CO.,

Proprietors.

These Aerated Waters are acknowledged to be by far the best procurable.

Steam Factory—82, *Lower Circular Road.*

Full particulars on application. 295

C. RINGER & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street," Calcutta.*

HAVE ALWAYS IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF THE VERY BEST AND

Genuine Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine Boxes Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT SHORTLY EXPECTED PER

S. S. MIRZAPORE.

Double distilled water free from flakes at 0/6/0 per bottle. 298

COOKE & KELVEY.

CALCUTTA & SIMLA.

REPEATING, CALENDAR, & CLOCK REPEATING WATCHES.

Repeating-Watches, in beautifully Engraved gold cases repeating movements of the highest quality Rs. 800, 900, 1000 to 1500.

Clock Watches and Clock Repeating-Watches, in massive gold cases striking the hours and quarters, or hours only; while being worn in the pocket; and repeating hours and quarters at pleasure, keyless action—Rs. 1600, 1800, 2000, 2500.

Repeating-Watches, the cases richly mounted with diamonds. Rs. 2000, 2500, 3000 to 12000.

The Calendar Gold Keyless Watch—showing on the dial the day of the month, the day of the week, Phases of the moon Rs. 320, 500, 800 to 2500.

The Calendar Silver Keyless Watch—Rs. 60, 80, 100.

The Calendar Nickel Keyless Watch—Rs. 40, 50, 55.

COOKE AND KELVEY'S "SPECIAL WATCH"

Cannot be procured elsewhere

Entirely of English Manufacture, in strong-double-bottomed, Engined-turned Cases, with sunk seconds, enamelled dials, lever escapement, full capped, jewelled, maintaining power &c.

Silver Hunting Case
Net Cash Rs. 50

Silver half-Hunting ase
Net Cash Rs. 60.

Silver Crystal Face
Net Cash Rs. 50.

Gold Hunting Case
Net Cash Rs. 165

Gold Half-Hunting Case
Net Cash Rs. 175.

Gold Crystal Face
Net Cash Rs. 150.

Net Cash Rs. 60.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLED CHAINS

ALL GOLD GUARDS AND ALBERTS AND SILVER CHAINS.

COOKE AND KELVEY,

CALCUTTA.

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 1869.

The largest seed and plant establishment in India.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and sons, R. Buist jr., and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seed merchants of America and England have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh and new American Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, Turnips Beets, Carrots, Peas, Beans &c. &c vegetable seeds packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 30 distinct varieties of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

A packet of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls Beets, Turnips, Peas &c. &c. 30 distinct varieties of vegetable seeds, packed here, at Rs. 2-8.

A packet of Sutton's English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Beets, Turnips, &c &c. 15 distinct varieties of fresh and new vegetable seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England with mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of American double and beautiful flower seeds made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs 3 8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of beautiful, choice and double Sutton's English flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3-8.

First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively, Patatoe seed at Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Rs. 1 per tola and very large Patna Onion seed at Ans. 4 per tola.

25 distinct varieties of fresh present sowing native vegetable seeds at Rs. 1-4.

PLANTS! PLANTS!! PLANTS!!!

Rare and best varieties of Mangoes, Lychees, Limes, Guavas, Plums, Plantains, &c. &c. and various other kinds of distinct varieties of fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality and excellent tastes, Timbers and plants suitable for sowing on roadsides and avermes. beautiful and sweet-scented Roses and most beautiful Crotons, Creepers and Flower and ornamental-foliaged plants of various distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names can be had here at cheapest rates possible.

Langra, Vote, Supul, Latkumpur, Mithua, Larna, Maharajpasand, Sontan, Sapasanda, Mohurthakur, Kartiki, Khurmooza etc. many kinds of best mangoe grafts, have been indented direct from Hajipur and Durbhunga and are sold at cheapest rates.

Catalogues on application with half anna postage.

298a BEJOY UPENDRA BOSE,

Managing Proprietor, Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

IF YOU REQUIRE

STRONG SERVICEABLE WELL-FINISHED
HARNESS.
GOOD COMFORTABLE WALKING
BOOTS & SHOES.
SPECIALITIES OF THE BEST MAKE
SADDLES.

Variety in Whips, Sticks, Sporting Requisites, Lawn Tennis, Racquet Bats, Balls, Shoes, New Goods, &c., and latest improvements.

GO TO
W. M. MASON & CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS & BOOT MAKERS,
2, Esplanade Row,
CALCUTTA.

The ONLY HOUSE, where you can depend on a really good articles at reasonable prices. 252

GOOD AND CHEAP TEAS

For Sale in any Quantity, down to 1 pice worth

BROKEN TEA 4 As. ℔ lb; STRONG DUST 4½As.; SOUCHONG 5 As.
PEKOE SOUCHONG 6 As.
Also Superior Teas @ 8 As. 10 As. 12 As. &c per lb
According to quality.

AT THE DEPOTS OF THE
INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED
31/1, *COLLEGE STREET,*
278, *BOWBAZAR STREET,*
72, *LOWER CHITPORE ROAD,*
94, *LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD,* (Entally Corner.)
OR AT THE
GODOWN, NORTH END TEA WAREHOUSE, ARMENIAN GHAT
Head Office: 25, *MANGOE-LANE CALCUTTA.*
262 *Managing Agents:* **LYALL MARSHALL & CO.**

DR. LALOR'S Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Mark Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE and attested by the Seal of the Registrar, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON, N.W.

WEST END WATCH MFG., CO'S.
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
ARE PERFECT IN ALL POINTS.
ACCURACY. DURABILITY. ELEGANCE.

All West End Watches are fully guaranteed and will be exchanged or repaired free of charges if any defect is found in the material of the workmanship; if used with reasonable care, they will last for a life time.

The undermentioned qualities are obtainable from most of the best watch dealers, or direct from our agencies:

"CAMPAIGN" medium size and "Civil" small size keyless lever watches guaranteed for 3 years.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 20	Rs. 21-8
Sterling Silver Case...	„ 30-8	„ 33-8	...

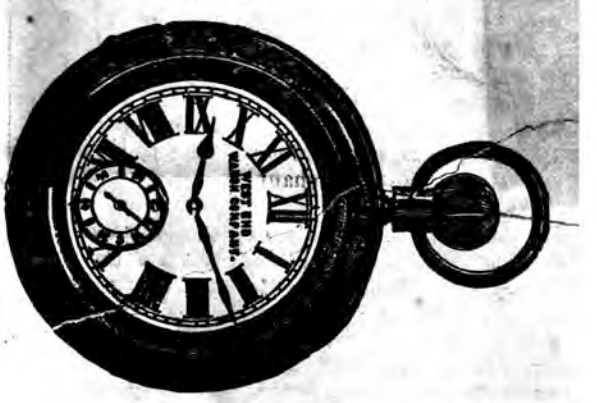
"GUARD'S Watches keyless lever movement," large size

"Standard Quality."

Full plate movement, with the latest improvements.
In open face Nickel Silver Case. ... Rs. 25
„ Sterling „ „ ... „ 40
Guaranteed for 6 years.

"Special Quality."

Half plate movement, guaranteed for 3 years.
In Nickle Silver Case Rs. 20.



"THE BERNA."

A keyless lever watch of simplified construction.

In order to meet numerous demands for a low priced, but reliable watch, we are now manufacturing this remarkably excellent watch, the Berna in the construction of which are embodied some entirely new features.

The Berna is not to be compared with the low priced articles offered by other firms. The Berna is fitted with the most novel and accurate lever escapement ever made; it has a patent hand setting mechanism enamelled dial with sunk seconds, bold hands and figures and a handsomely finished nickel case.

It needs no other better recommendation than the maker's name.

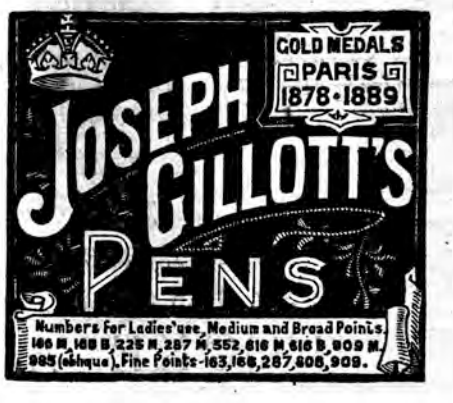
Price with velvet lined case, spare spring glass.
Rs. 12. 12. only

When buying a watch outside our offices, see that it is stamped either with our name "West End Watch Company" or with the registered trade mark "Beware of Spurious imitations."

Each Watch supplied in a velvet lined box with spare spring and glass per V.P.P., to any part of India and Burma.

Bombay: 25, Rompart Row. THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Calcutta: 7, Lyon's Range.
26th January 1890.

Ask for our new illustrated catalogues which contain full particulars.


GOLD MEDALS
PARIS
1878·1889
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
PENS
Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium and Broad Points.
166 M, 168 B, 226 M, 267 M, 552, 616 M, 616 B, 909 M, 985 (oblique). Fine Points-163, 168, 267, 605, 909.